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ABSTRACT

This document, based on a computer search of the ERIC database, presents a review of the literature on divorce and single parent families. Statistics from the 1980 census are presented which show that 19.7 percent of children under 18 live with a single parent, who in the overwhelming number of cases is the mother. The document presents data on the economic problems, causes, and adjustment issues surrounding divorce. The impact of divorce on children is discussed as well as the particular needs of single parent families stemming from the dissolution of the marriage and the setting up of a new lifestyle. Areas of strain to the mother and to the father are identified. Problems inherent in remarriage are reviewed and intervention strategies are suggested. The helping role of society is explored in the areas of legal services, custody laws, conciliation counseling, mediation counseling, personal counseling, and school programs. References and an annotated bibliography from the computer search of the ERIC database complete the document. (BL)

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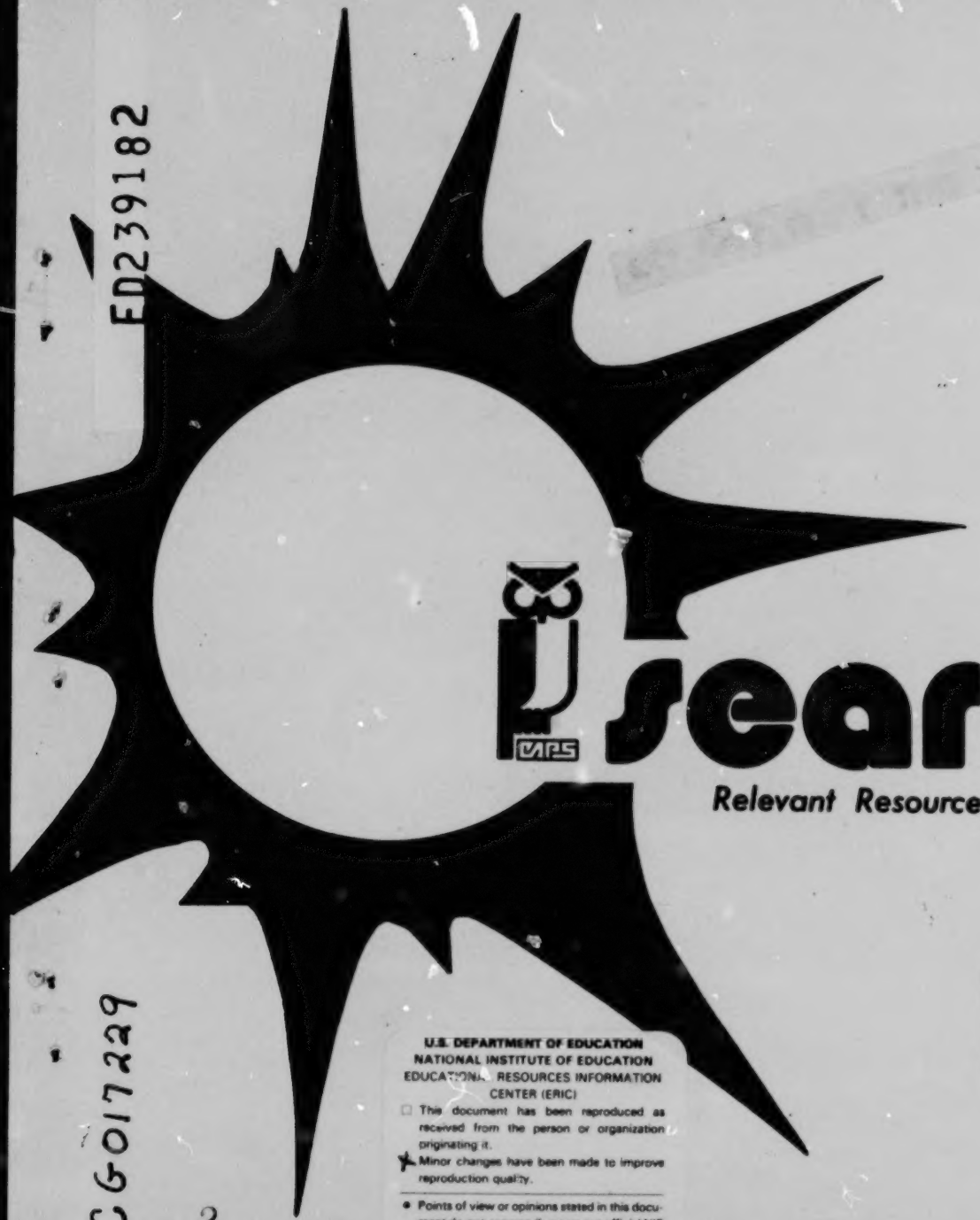
# DIVORCE AND SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY COUNSELING

Lynelle C. Hale



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# DIVORCE AND SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY COUNSELING

Lynelle C. Hale

Searchlight Plus: Relevant Resources
In High Interest Areas. 26+

AN INFORMATION ANALYSIS PAPER
Based on a computer search of the ERIC database
November 1966 through February 1983

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1983

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

First there was the **Searchlight** series--computer searches with abstracts of the ERIC database on topics of major interest and importance to ERIC/CAPS users and helping professionals in the field. Then came the **Searchlight Plus** series, computer searches of the topics in most demand PLUS in-depth analyses of the documents in the search. The opening narrative in each **Searchlight Plus** highlights certain documents, identifies major issues and trends, describes the historical background and existing programs, and points out the implications of the information for the work of human services professionals. For those who need succinct, timely, and practical information but lack the time to examine the total collection of data, the **Searchlight Plus** is the "perfect package." For a complete list of current topics, please contact the ERIC/CAPS Publications Department.

# DIVORCE AND SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY COUNSELING

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## INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to discuss current intervention approaches for divorce-impacted families based on a computer search of the ERIC database. However, the first challenge is to identify the particular types of families with appropriate labels. Even the professional literature uses a variety of descriptions; e.g., single-parent, one-parent, nonintact, divorced, binuclear, broken, multi-marriage, blended, second, combination, melded, reconstituted, step-parent, and remarried-parent families. The issue of labels seems to be increasingly sensitive, and a current need among family professionals is to agree upon tactful, descriptive labels for divorced-impacted families.

In this paper, "single-parent" and "remarried-parent" families will be used as the preferred labels. Identifying family type according to the marital status of the parents seems demographically descriptive, consistent in fluctuation of a single variable (married, single, or remarried), and emotionally neutral. "One-parent" families are not only biologically impossible, but more importantly, the label is psychologically misleading. The implication is that the absent parent is no longer a significant member of the family system. Current literature increasingly points out the very powerful effect of the parent who no longer lives in the same household with the child. With the increase in joint custody, moreover, distinguishing "one-parent" households from "adult-living-alone" households will become more complicated for the Census Bureau. Other labels seem to connote a second-class status, and the use of "broken home" in particular should have been abandoned decades ago. In order to recover effectively from the trauma of divorce, family members need to be spared degradations from professionals as well as from neighbors, friends, and society at large.

The following sections will describe current statistical data, the divorce process and its consequences for family members, special needs of divorce-affected families, and various program responses to meet the needs of these families.

## WHAT DO THE FIGURES SAY?

With all the talk about divorce, one might assume that "everyone is doing it." But what do reliable data tell us about the numbers of people currently being affected by divorce? Reports of the 1980 U. S. Census indicate that of the approximately 62 million dependent children under age 18, 19.7 percent (11 million-plus children) were living with a single parent at the time of the survey (see Table 1): 18.0 percent with mothers only and 1.7 percent with fathers only. In other words, 91.5 percent of all single-parent family children live with their mothers rather than with their fathers (8.5 percent). Thus, despite earlier predictions that the percentage of fathers gaining custody was rising rapidly (EJ 147 743), a comparison of 1970 and 1980 data does not validate a significant change in the trend. 1982 data show 20 percent of children living with mothers only and 1.9 percent with fathers only ("American Children," 1983), a continuation of the mother-custody trend and a rise to 22 percent of all children living in single-parent homes. Perhaps the expected increase in joint custody arrangements will alter the demographic picture of single-parent families.

The primary factor contributing to the rise in single-parent families is the high divorce rate. Divorce and separation characterize the families of 65 percent of the single-parent children in 1980 (see Table 1). Though predictions for the future are very unreliable, Glick has recently predicted ("Divorce in the '80s," 1983) that the divorce rate will continue to rise during the '80s but will peak at the end of the decade. However, provisional data show that the number of U. S. divorces declined in 1982, the first divorce decline in 20 years (Monthly Vital Statistics Report, 1983). Perhaps the 3 percent decline is an indication that marriages are improving, or it could also be a consequence of the state of the economy. Divorces cost money and may be postponed in the same way car and housing purchases have been.

Table I

## LIVING ARRANGEMENTS OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OLD: 1980 & 1970

(Excludes persons under 18 years old who were maintaining households or subfamilies and their spouses)

| Living arrangements of children and marital status of parent | 1980 | | 1970 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total children under 18 | 61,744,000 | (100.0%) | 69,162,000 | (100.0%) |
| Living with: | | | | |
| Two parents | 47,286,000 | (76.6%) | 58,939,000 | (85.2%) |
| One parent | 12,162,000 | (19.7%) | 8,199,000 | (11.9%) |
| Mother only | 11,131,000 | (18.0%) | 7,451,000 | (10.8%) |
| Divorced | 4,630,000 | (7.5%) | 2,296,000 | (3.3%) |
| Separated | 3,519,000 | (5.7%) | 3,234,000 | (4.7%) |
| Widowed | 1,260,000 | (2.0%) | 1,395,000 | (2.0%) |
| Single (never married) | 1,721,000 | (2.8%) | 527,000 | (0.8%) |
| Father only | 1,031,000 | (1.7%) | 748,000 | (1.1%) |
| Divorced | 503,000 | (0.8%) | 177,000 | (0.3%) |
| Separated | 281,000 | (0.5%) | 287,000 | (0.4%) |
| Widowed | 172,000 | (0.3%) | 254,000 | (0.4%) |
| Single (never married) | 75,000 | (0.1%) | 30,000 | (0.0%) |
| Other relatives only | 1,914,000 | (3.1%) | 1,547,000 | (2.2%) |
| Nonrelatives only | 382,000 | (0.6%) | 477,000 | (0.7%) |

From "Marital Status and Living Arrangements: Reports from the Bureau of the Census," Marriage and Divorce Today, November 30, 1981, p. 4.

Of the total U. S. marriages in 1979, approximately 33 percent were remarriages; 25 percent were remarriages where at least one spouse had been previously divorced ("National Center," 1981). Over 10 percent of all dependent children lived in a remarried family in 1979 (EJ 220 415). If divorce and remarriage rates continue to rise, the percentage of children living in remarried families will likewise increase in the future.

The 1990 predictions are that only 56 percent of all dependent children will live with both biological parents who have each married only once (EJ 220 415). This percentage is a drop from 73.3 percent in 1960. The data seem to say that the once-married two-parent family will become less common as single-parent and remarried-parent families become an increasingly popular lifestyle for American families. Societal attitudes and policies are slowly shifting in response to the needs of "non-traditional" families. Some predictions are that in 50 years the complications of the "Yours, Mine, and Ours" movie scene will be an anticipated part of everyday life, that the changes in family law being struggled for now will be taken for granted, and that discriminatory school policies will be nonexistent ("When 'Family' Will Have," 1983). But society does not change so fast, and conflict is also likely to increase because of too many people living in unclear intimate relationships for too long. Thus, effective and creative intervention strategies become even more critical for our future divorce-extended families.

## WHAT DOES DIVORCE DO TO PEOPLE?

### Economic Problems for Divorced Families

Census data make one consequence of divorce undebatable: many families suffer financial hardships. According to 1979 figures ("Women and Children," 1982), the median income for female households with no husband present was $9,933, compared with a median income for male households with no wife present of $16,888. The median family income for married couples was $24,973 if the wife was employed and $17,791 if she was not. Since mothers are still the primary custodial parent, the figures imply that children in single-parent families are suffering economic stress. Further data support that interpretation. In 1978, 31.4 percent of all female-headed households were below the

poverty line. Male-headed households were at 5.3 percent, while 9.1 percent of all families were in poverty income levels, and the figures for Black and Hispanic families are even more discouraging. A recent nationwide report from the House Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families found that in 1978, 59 percent of all mothers with minor children with absent fathers were awarded child support payments by the courts; however, only 35 percent of these mothers actually received any money. A federal priority is to find more effective means to force fathers to support their children ("House Select Committee," 1983).

Those who have been through divorce know well that two households cannot be maintained with the same amount of money that was previously used to maintain one household. Thus, the legal notion that support should be provided such that the child's standard of living does not change is impossible. Children as well as parents must initially adjust the standard of living downward following divorce. This economic pressure intensifies the emotional pain of the divorce process and frequently becomes a focus for battles both inside and outside the courtroom. Intervention such as mediation and budget counseling to help families work through these financial issues can be a very concrete means of lessening the traumatic impact of divorce on families.

**Theoretical Explanations of Divorce**

Literature attempting to explain the process of divorce has mushroomed in the past five years. The publication of the Journal of Divorce in the fall of 1977 provided one primary professional journal devoted entirely to divorce-related issues. Though all recent family-related journals include articles on divorce, a few have devoted entire issues to the topic; e.g., Journal of Social Issues (Levitin, 1979) and Alternative Lifestyles (Raschke, 1979). Several school journals have also devoted entire issues to family concerns, particularly divorce issues (EJ 241 938, EJ 241 937, and "When the Family," 1979).

Causes of Divorce. Theories of the divorce process have developed that attempt to predict which married couples will pursue divorce and which will not. Albrecht and Kunz (EJ 233 792) and Bagarozzi and Wodarski (EJ 169 348) describe the decision to divorce based on social exchange theory. If the marriage satisfaction level is better than the partners had expected or better than alternatives, the couple will remain married whether or not they are happy.

The reverse is also true. Divorce occurs when the satisfaction level is less than expected and/or the alternative is more rewarding or less costly. Thus, if the equity balance is mutual and positive, if the alternatives are not sufficiently attractive, or if partners believe they have no alternatives, divorce will not occur.

Laner has developed a model incorporating both the biopsychosocial and the systems approaches to understanding family functioning (EJ 178 967). The model identifies functional effectiveness at the societal, dyadic, and individual levels. Eight possible combinations of positive and negative functioning in each of the three levels are discussed. If the individual functioning is ineffective, divorce is the likely consequence regardless of the effectiveness on the dyadic or societal levels. Thus, individual self-esteem is identified as the primary factor affecting all interpersonal relationships.

A less complex model defines the four choices unhappy married couples with children must select from: stay together for the sake of the children, divorce but continue to blame and fight, stay together and rebuild the marriage, or engage in a victimless divorce (EJ 184 589). The first two alternatives are very common and nonproductive; the last two options frequently require professional assistance in order to actualize.

Psychoanalytic explanation states that the motive for divorce is frequently neurotic. One neurotic motive is the failed fantasy of one spouse to work through with the parent-in-law what was unresolved with a parent (EJ 169 344). Perhaps the primary cause for divorce is too complex and too individualized for researchers to ever define specifically.

Divorce Models and Counseling Strategies. Scott has devised a chart comparing seven major models of the divorce process, with an additional column identifying an appropriate counseling focus for each phase of divorce (EJ 199 208). Being aware of the models will assist counselors in recognizing the clues for various stages of the process. Appropriate intervention strategies can be planned when the intervenor is familiar with the likely sequence of phases in the divorce experience. The models included are those of Kessler (ED 150 534), Bohannan (EJ 199 212), Wiseman (1975), Froiland and Hozman (EJ 160 189, EJ 142 716), Levy and Joffe (ED 151 669), Waller (1951), and Weiss (EJ 220 843; 1975). Kessler's model is the only one to include the earliest stage of disillusionment prior to the actual erosion of the marital relationship. After erosion follows detachment, physical separation, mourning, second

adolescence, and hard work. Salts parallels Bohannan's six stations of divorce (emotional, legal, economic, co-parental, community, and psychic) with Kessler's stages from erosion to hard work, though Bohannan's stages are not chronological. Levy and Joffe, as well as Weiss, describe the divorce process in very simple three-phase models. Separation, individuation, and re-connection are the labels for Levy and Joffe's model, though the separation phase includes the grief process similar to Kubler-Ross' stages of death acceptance. Weiss' phases include shock, transition, and recovery. Contrary to other observers, Weiss states that few people actually experience shock/denial. Froiland and Hozman use Kubler-Ross' five stages of grief in working with children as well as adults. Behavioral indicators of each stage are correlated with appropriate counseling strategies for pre-adolescents. Jewett (ED 219 145) also uses the death grief stages in school workshops for children suffering any significant loss and provides specific techniques for counselors to use in working with children or training teachers.

All the models describing the divorce process emphasize that it is a dynamic process that virtually all adults and children must experience in order to make the transition from being a married family to being an unmarried family. Behavioral symptoms are not signs of pathology but merely signals of the process in action. And many writers suggest that the process will take approximately four years for adults. No one can yet predict how long the process takes for children.

Factors and Resources Affecting Adjustment. Though Bernard has suggested that the pain of the process is to some extent an unnecessary self-fulfilling prophecy (EJ 251 975), writers verify the crisis experience of most family members going through divorce. Being in a state of crisis means being temporarily unable to cope with the normal demands of living using past coping mechanisms. Hetherington, Cox, and Cox (1981) reported that in every divorced family they studied, at least one family member exhibited some crisis symptoms. Persons experiencing crisis must draw upon many new available resources in order to accomplish the transition effectively. Counselors can be a valuable resource for many divorcing persons and their children who are in crisis. Without effective resource utilization and a hopeful mental attitude, the crisis process can become immobilized in a destructive state. The use of appropriate resources can help each person in a divorce crisis move through the trauma into an enlightened, healthy change in life. The "Family Coping Inventory" (McCubbin & Patterson, 1981) assesses resources for coping with divorce in the following areas:

I. Developing Self, Self Esteem and Establishing Independence

II. Involvement in Tension Releasing Social and Routine Activities and Contacts with Relatives

III. Investing in Children and Maintaining Family Stability

IV. Maintaining Social Support Through Religious and Social Activities

V. Expressing Feelings and Seeking Understanding Through Personal and Professional Relationships (p. 98)

Goetting (1981) and Kitson and Raschke (1983) have reviewed the research literature on the negative consequences of divorce. For adults these are likely to include time and money management difficulties, physical and mental health problems, diminished social and sexual activities initially and diminished satisfaction later, and role redefinition strain. Role redefinition strain includes difficulties in child management as well as stresses in relationships with extended family members.

Though health correlates with divorce have been heavily documented, the exact cause-effect linkage is unclear. Is divorce a cause or an effect of health disturbances? One study showed that health problems were associated more closely with marital happiness than with marital status (EJ 041 619). Research is beginning to indicate that role redefinition strain may be correlated with the degree of attachment to the former spouse. Many questions about factors facilitating adjustment remain unanswered because of inadequate quantity and/or quality of research (Kitson & Raschke, 1983):

1. Do men or women hurt more?
2. Does having children help or hinder?
3. Do fault-grounds laws make matters worse?
4. Do age and length of marriage make a difference?
5. Do the better educated and the wealthier cope better?
6. Are dating and sexual activity necessary for adjustment?
7. Does counseling really help the pain go away?
8. What psychological traits are positive resources?

Much more research is needed to clarify our understanding of the consequences of divorce on adults and what factors facilitate the adjustment process.

**Impact on Children**

Interest in the effects of parental divorce on children has been fairly intense, but the research work is far from complete. Goetting (1981) defines the bottom line in research efforts as twofold: (1) little can be said conclusively about the effects of divorce on children because of methodological limitations of the research, and (2) negative effects may well be a consequence of marital discord rather than marital structure.

Goetting reviewed a number of studies which investigated the effect on cognitive performance and school achievement. The conclusions are contradictory and factors are inadequately segregated. If excessive absence is the most evident debilitating factor, what can schools do to facilitate the child's more regular participation? Though there may be some immobilization or regression in school productivity associated with divorce, one could logically conclude that consequence from the definition of a crisis state as being temporarily dysfunctional. The real question is how do school personnel provide the appropriate support which allows the child to move through the crisis trauma as quickly, yet thoroughly, as possible. And how can schools support the parents' efforts to reorganize the family into a functional single-parent structure?

Researchers have also been interested in divorce's impact on the personality development of children. Studies of young children are again inconclusive and contradictory. Recent efforts to control more variables indicate that the conflict atmosphere in the home is more detrimental than the marital status of the parents. Research by Hess and Camara suggests that the relationships among family members seem to affect child behavior more than does marital status (EJ 220 409). Furthermore, maintaining positive relationships with both custodial and non-custodial parents can greatly mitigate the negative behavioral consequences of divorce.

Similar conclusions are drawn from the work of developmental psychologists: "Nurturant, competent, accessible fathers facilitate the psychosocial development of <u>both</u> sons and daughters, whereas hostile, distant, or inaccessible fathers (whether absent or present) inhibit the sociopersonality development" (EJ 177 416, p. 169). Rosenthal agrees,

from a psychoanalytic perspective, that the relationship with the remaining parent when one parent suddenly disappears is more crucial than the feelings of loss for the disappeared parent (EJ 213 951). The two classic iongitudinal studies of Hetherington, Cox, and Cox and of Wallerstein and Kelly emphasize that divorce is a traumatic crisis for children, but that recovery is facilitated by cooperative, supportive relationships with both parents over a period of time (EJ 220 407).

Researchers have also looked at the long-term consequence of childhood divorce upon adults. Though Kulka and Weingarten (1979) found some differences between adults from divorced families and those from intact families, the differences are very few and very small. Weiss speculates that young children experiencing divorce will likely have far greater long-term consequences than will adolescents experiencing divorce: nurturing needs necessary for the healthy development of young children are very difficult for single parents to adequately fulfill (EJ 220 410). Nock's investigation of adults who experienced parental divorce during adolescence show that these adults do not differ appreciably from those who were living with both biological parents at age 16 (EJ 261 128). The work of Nock also suggests that the family living arrangements, including remarriage, may greatly affect the consequences of divorce and require intensive investigation that is presently lacking.

## WHAT ARE THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF DIVORCE-IMPACTED FAMILIES?

### Single-Parent Families

Spanier and Casto have suggested that adjustment to divorce involves two distinct but overlapping areas: (1) dissolution of the marriage, and (2) setting up a new lifestyle (EJ 199 209). Though the second phase may be more problematic in daily living, emotional acceptance of divorce is crucial before a new healthy life can emerge. Perhaps one of the most valuable skills anyone can learn is how to grieve losses effectively. Divorce is a significant loss for adults and children and requires some degree of mourning in order to come to terms with the reality of marital dissolution. Therefore, the first task of the divorce-affected family is mourning (EJ 181 162). Unfortunately,

members of the family are likely to be in different phases of the mourning process, thus confusing and complicating the task for the system. Children may be plagued by continuing reunion fantasies and need professional/non-professional therapeutic intervention to help them confront the divorce reality. Family members, including children, may feel socially incomplete as the loss becomes more clear and may begin searching for a new replacement love object to make the pain go away. At this point, family members need confidence in the self-reliance capabilities of the single-parent family. Therapists and others can provide this encouragement and strengthening. Programs for children and adults have been developed to facilitate the grieving process.

Single-parent families seem to make the adjustment of establishing their new lifestyles in very individualized manners. Mendes has developed a typology of single-parent family lifestyles which includes five distinct patterns: sole executive, auxiliary parent, unrelated substitute, related substitute, and titular parent (EJ 200 910). The sole executive pattern is one in which the parent becomes responsible for the total functioning of the family, and thus very vulnerable to stress overload. The "president of the company" can use a variety of managerial styles from "do it all myself" to "everyone in this family does their fair share" or creative use of outside resources. Taking on the burden alone is ultimately self-defeating, and using the resources of all family members and any outside resources will better allow for survival. The single parent can also establish a pattern in which parenting responsibilities are shared with another adult: the absent parent through effective co-parenting, an unrelated adult friend or employee, or a relative. Though these patterns offer some relief for the single parent, they have unique complications and dangers as well. Unfortunately, some parents simply abdicate their parental responsibilities and leave the family in a state of chaos. Outside intervention is definitely needed to support this family without a parent.

Orthner identified several specific areas of strain for custodial fathers, but it is likely that single-parent custodial mothers have the same needs (EJ 147 743):

1. Child care for working late.
2. Child care in shopping centers.
3. Organizing of babysitter coops.
4. Transportation of children to and from child care/school.

5. Classes on single-parenthood.
6. "Big Sister" organizations.

Custodial single parents, whether mother or father, tend to be overloaded with too many time, energy and money demands. The money demands tend to be more of a problem for mothers than for fathers. Societal support resources for relieving some of the strains will facilitate a healthier functioning of the single-parent family, and consequently a healthier development of the affected children.

Non-custodial single parents also have unique concerns with how to have a meaningful parental impact on their children, fear of loss of the relationships with their children, and role ambiguity (ED 203 991). Perhaps greater societal awareness and empathy for the needs of non-custodial parents will results in legal and cultural shifts which diminish the strains.

**Remarried-Parent Families**

A tremendously debilitating myth in our society is that remarried-parent families are just like nuclear families and thus eradicate all the difficulties of divorce. Indeed, remarried-parent families are divorce-impacted families in most instances (ED 203 991). Remarriage occurs within three years for approximately half of the divorced persons. If the divorce adjustment process takes up to four years for many adults, a difficult overlap seems to occur for many remarried couples. The adjustment time frame for children may be even longer. Some therapists believe children are developmentally incapable of mourning completion until late adolescence. Thus, many single-parent families may need to complete the resolution of divorce issues before facing the many new and complicated adjustments of remarried-parent families.

Remarried families are composed of many subsystems or mini-family structures. The family system is actually a dual family structure. Keshet uses the metaphor of playdough to describe remarried families (ED 203 991). A child begins playdough activity with separate, distinct balls of color. As the balls are worked together, the separateness seems to diminish. But distinct remnants of the original color always remain. The difficulties of establishing a remarried-parent family are further complicated by the fact that the stepparent and stepchild have no legal

relationship whatsoever and yet live in role spaces similar to a biological parent and child. Role confusion is inevitable. Another strain is that remarriages are looked upon with caution by friends and relatives. The exponential increase in the number of intimate relationships to be established and maintained adds to the complexity.

Several authors have written good descriptions of the needs and suggested intervention strategies for remarried families (EJ 260 216, EJ 259 159, EJ 245 465, EJ 240 130, EJ 233 896, EJ 229 753, EJ 200 911, EJ 200 864, EJ 181 163, ED 203 991, ED 182 647, ED 167 249, and ED 154 261). Some of the developmental tasks for remarried adults include:

1. Mourning the loss of the old family, role as well as object.
2. Achieving emotional separation from the former spouse.
3. Accomplishing individuation as a single person between the two marriages.
4. Achieving rebalance in relationships with family-of-origin members if unresolved dependence/competition issues are still present.
5. Formulating a solid marital relationship, despite the difficulties of past failures and present children.
6. Developing sibling alliances across family lines to act as a support system, yet firmly enforcing incest barriers between opposite-sex stepsiblings.
7. Establishing clear generational boundaries and authority and thus avoiding the tendency to revert to former-family alliances.
8. Integrating two different established lifestyles into one functional, yet flexible household with mutually agreed upon family rules.

These many challenges seem overwhelming. Without effective role models or societal understanding and support, many remarried families find the strains to be too much. Consequently, divorce rates are higher for remarried couples than for first-married couples. Many remarried families need education, therapy, and/or crisis management intervention in order to come to terms with the confusing and demanding tasks.

However, there are also good features to a remarried family. For the adults, there is a more deliberate, cautious choice of a marital partner than was probably true in the former marriage; there is less idealistic distortion and more emotional honesty that seems to be a consequence of the divorce upheaval. Parents also experience some

relief from the overwhelming demands of single parenting by the presence of another adult in the household, as well as the addition of the extended family support system. If the marriage relationship can be effectively established, emotionally satisfied parents have more nurturance to give children. Children also gain by potentially expanding the number of care-giving adults in their lives, observing a variety of lifestyles from which to model, establishing stepsibling friendships, and living with a harmonious marriage rather than the previous strife-filled marital environment. But gaining these rewards may well require several years of hard work and tireless commitment. Societal support during this transition time is extremely important and often does not exist.

## HOW CAN SOCIETY EFFECTIVELY RESPOND TO THE NEEDS OF DIVORCE-IMPACTED FAMILIES?

### Change in Legal Services

Nationwide attempts are being made to diminish the damaging anger associated with divorce through replacement of traditional courtroom battles with more cooperative methods of conflict resolution. The change seems to be based on increased social recognition of several facts:

1. Attachment bonds to biological parents are permanent.
2. Damage to children comes from living in a prolonged hostile environment.
3. Maintaining healthy relationships with both parents is important to the child's development.
4. Parents need to fulfill parenting relationships in order to mature effectively themselves.

Manifestations of these changing attitudes include the drastic increase in no-fault and joint custody laws, the use of conciliation courts, the emergence of the divorce mediation profession, and expansion of various court-endorsed methods of after-divorce parent education.

**Custody Laws and Implications**

Since California's no-fault law was passed in 1970, all except two states have passed laws which are exclusively no-fault or include no-fault in the selection of grounds. Throughout the past century, custody doctrines have shifted from "patria potestas" to "tender years" to "best interest of the child," and now they are moving toward "least detrimental alternative" (EJ 178 148). Considering all the strains on a sole custodial parent and the need for relationships with both parents, perhaps the future legal preference will be joint custody awards or elimination of the "custody" (ownership) concept entirely.

A study reported in USA Today (Clurman, 1983) indicated that since 1980 (when California's pioneer joint custody law was enacted), over half the states have passed joint custody laws and legislation is pending in about half the remaining states. An estimated 5 percent of all custody divorce cases result in joint custody. Joint custody is defined as joint decision making about educational, medical, and religious issues for the child; physical residence arrangements are varied. Split custody means equally shared physical custody.

One study of joint custody binuclear families (Ahrons, 1979) showed a variety of interaction styles between the two parents, with families still struggling to effectively reorganize as a divorced family. Statistical evaluation of the study showed that the amount of conflict between the two parents was correlated inversely with mutual parental supportiveness and involvement of the nonresidential parent with the child. Thus, efforts still need to be made to better understand the dynamics of effective co-parenting and to educate parents with this awareness. Keshet has offered three suggestions for parents to make joint custody work (ED 203 991):

1. Separate clearly the parenting role from the spouse role.
2. Make specified but flexible arrangements in the divorce decree with a mediation provision.
3. Use the telephone more often than face-to-face contact for decision making.

**Conciliation Counseling**

In addition to changes in laws affecting divorce decrees, changes in court customs regarding the process are evident. As far back as 1933, Milwaukee and Cincinnati established departments of family conciliation within the

courts. Fifty years later conciliation courts are still restricted primarily to large metropolitan areas, though changes are now occurring rapidly throughout the country. Conciliation court services may include reconciliation counseling; divorce counseling; divorce mediation of child custody, child visitation, child support, maintenance, and/or property division (before and after the decree for child-related issues); custody evaluations; parenting-after-divorcing training; divorce adjustment therapy for children; public information workshops; arbitration of divorce-related issues; and research. Though many professionals are enthusiastically promoting court-connected counseling (EJ 169 247), philosophical concerns still remain unresolved. Sonne has stated opposition to compulsory counseling almost a decade ago for the following reasons (EJ 100 724):

1. Compulsion counteracts the trust necessary for successful counseling.
2. It violates an individual's right to privacy.
3. Privileged communication status is not always guaranteed and thus violates the confidentiality principle.
4. Government has no right to impose psychotherapy upon citizens unless there is a direct harm to society and unless the therapy is offered as a positive gain for the client rather than a threat of withholding divorce.

Though these philosophical objections have not stopped the expansion of court-ordered divorce counseling, reports indicate that voluntary clients are more receptive to the process than are court-ordered clients (Pearson, 1981). One study on reconciliation counseling reported that seven out of twelve couples in a court-ordered counseling group decided to divorce, while only three of twelve couples in the voluntary counseling group divorced (EJ 229 707). But proponents of court-ordered services emphasize that those who reconciled following counseling probably would not have done so without mandated counseling.

Four court-ordered custody/visitation resolution programs were described in the literature (EJ 259 063, EJ 256 155, EJ 206 144, and EJ 169 251). The programs in San Jose, California, and Lakeland, New Jersey, both use a mediation approach if the parents are cooperative and an evaluation report to the court if they are not. The program described at the University of Colordo Medical Center does evaluation only. However, the evaluation programs in New Jersey and Colorado attempt to do therapeutic evaluation by carefully working with the parents to help them understand and plan for adjustments to the evaluation decision. The Hennepin County program in Minneapolis adheres

to the mental health standard of confidentiality: if custody resolution counseling is not successful, a different staff member conducts a separate custody evaluation with a court report. Preliminary results from a comparison of custody resolution counseling (a combination of divorce counseling and mediation) with custody evaluation only in Minneapolis indicate that custody resolution counseling is better for effecting voluntary agreements which do not require further intervention. The post-divorce counseling services in Los Angeles are also described as brief crisis counseling sessions to facilitate the impacted emotional divorce process (EJ 177 409). Ninety percent of their cases involve visitation issues only. One unique feature is that the judge waits six weeks before signing the agreement to test out the plan's workability.

Understanding some of the reasons why contested cases and post-litigation conflicts arise is important for the mental health worker. Scheiner suggests that contested child custody can result from a number of neurotic motivations as well as from one parent's belief that he/she genuinely has better parenting resources than the other parent (EJ 259 063). The neurotic motivations are created by the person's inability to accept divorce at that time and include attempts to maintain or reestablish the spousal relationship, revenge a spouse, validate one's own worth, justify one's position regarding the separation, or hold onto a parentified child. Reasons for post-divorce litigation may include the same motivations (EJ 177 409). In addition, some dumpees become "hostility junkies" who seem to thrive on the anger as a defense against the necessary pain involved in growing beyond the anger.

**Mediation Counseling**

As distinct from divorce counseling, the mediation profession is emerging as an alternative method for resolving conflicted issues in the divorce agreement. Haynes describes the mediator as a neutral third party whose function is to help the couple separate the economic from the emotional issues and reach agreement on the legally related issues using therapeutic skills but not therapy (EJ 177 223). He believes that the ideal mediator is a therapist trained in mediation. In a more recent comprehensive article, Haynes (1982) describes his twelve-step process of mediation in detail. In addition to the standard mediation process, Schwebel also trains parents in contingency management and communication skills useful in future problem solving (EJ 262 908).

Though most professionals seem to agree on the value of helping divorcing couples negotiate their own agreement rather than having decisions legally imposed, disagreement on how and who should facilitate this process still exist. Many therapists seem to believe in the necessity of combining divorce counseling with mediation. Leaders in the current divorce mediation movement advocate a process distinct from therapy and focused more comprehensively on all issues involved in a divorce agreement. The conflict then arises over what professional training is essential for a professional mediator and what professional skills are restricted in the mediator role. Silberman (1982) provides a thorough review of the difficulties of the single lawyer mediator as well as the single mental health professional mediator. The proposed resolution to the difficulties is a lawyer-therapist interdisciplinary team. This team approach is advocated by many professionals in the field (EJ 256 156, EJ 229 706, EJ 192 044, and ED 151 717). In this team effort, therapists are restricted from doing therapy and lawyers are restricted from practicing law. Rather, consulting professionals are used to facilitate the efforts of the mediation team. A forthcoming review of mediation research by Sprenkle and Storm (1983) concludes that mediation is more effective than the traditional adversarial method for custody and visitation disputes, if the conflicts are relatively limited in scope and intensity and if the couple are free from factors making negotiation unusually difficult. Kressel's work (1980) suggests that mediation may be much more effective for some types of couples than for others. Much more research is needed in this emerging field.

Education for parenting after divorce is becoming a popular concept for courts to accept and endorse. One court in Fort Wayne, Indiana, has mandated a four-hour workshop for all persons with children who file a divorce petition (EJ 191 984). Before a court hearing will be conducted, the filing party must attend the workshop covering the legal aspects of divorce, coping with children during divorce, and understanding one's own feelings during the divorce process. The structure and content were adapted from the Hennepin County pioneer program. Though not reported in the literature, other courts are exploring the use of workshops and distributed pamphlets for improving post-divorce parenting. Many creative approaches involving mental health and legal collaborations still await exploration.

**Counseling Services**

In addition to conciliation court services, how are counselors responding to the needs of divorce-impacted families? Benjamin and Walz (ED 215 246) have generalized that any form of adult counseling should be based on the philosophy of humanism before professionalism, substantive theoretical eclecticism, and an attitude of partnership with the client for growth. The field of marriage and family counseling is relatively new, and divorce counseling is a young offspring. Perhaps counselors are themselves persistent in doing marital therapy when the lack of love spark between the couple would indicate that divorce therapy would be more appropriate and more kind to the clients (EJ 240 131). Doing effective divorce therapy requires a great deal of self-awareness on the part of the therapist.

Use of Groups. The use of groups, whether identified as guidance or counseling, seems to be effective in working with divorce-impacted families. Several skill-building training programs were described in the literature (EJ 383 305, EJ 249 677, EJ 192 048, EJ 177 411, EJ 165 552, EJ 130 682, ED 215 246, ED 197 255, ED 150 534, ED 131 371, ED 119 095, and ED 112 278). Most of the programs are limited to adults and focus primarily on the adult divorce adjustment process. A few groups were designed specifically for single parents, and many of the groups included parenting in the list of topics. Remarriage family groups are also forming (EJ 240 130, EJ 200 911, and ED 182 647).

Group format generally included some instructional component and some specific skill-building exercises, as well as informal group sharing. Kessler's research concluded that clients preferred some structured component to the group and that clients in structured groups gained significantly more in positive self-identity than did clients in totally unstructured groups (EJ 192 048). Thiessen's research also indicated greater adjustment in some areas by using structured communication skills training (EJ 249 677). Other groups seemed to operate more on a group counseling model with little structure (EJ 233 886, EJ 195 791, EJ 139 141, ED 203 991, and ED 092 832).

Programs tended to use a heterogeneous grouping in age and stage of adjustment. Though many of the groups included a mixture of males and females, a few groups were limited to women (EJ 249 677, EJ 233 796, EJ 217 358, and EJ 160 192). One program was restricted to counseling divorced fathers (EJ 210 689). When the divorce trauma is somewhat moderate, a blending of the sexes seems helpful. However, women sometimes feel very weak and

vulnerable to men. Learning to recognize and appreciate the strengths in other women can be helpful in building self-esteem before again entering heterosexual relationships. The needs of older women may be focused more on career and autonomy concerns and be more effectively met in homogeneous groupings. Likewise, men may find support in the emotional expressiveness of a men-only group.

Family Systems Perspective. Several authors emphasize the importance of a family systems perspective and consequent family therapy intervention approach. One program uses the term "family forum" rather than divorce therapy in order to make the process more palatable to clients (ED 203 991). The family members meet regularly, though maybe only once a year if difficulties are minor. The structure of the meetings is heavily controlled by the therapist with specific rules and contracts. The families tend to act as if they had joint custody though they do not. Amazingly, all twenty families originally involved in the experimental program were still active after seven years.

Another approach, although of limited applicability, emphasizes conjoint family therapy with both biological parents and other household adult caregivers required to be present (EJ 184 590). The goal of this co-therapy approach is to elicit all suppressed hostilities and work through the identified conflicts. Beal's family systems intervention model analyzes and corrects unhealthy degrees of child focus in the family (EJ 220 413). Particularly single-parent families may deal with stress by focusing anxieties on one or more children in positive or negative ways. However, the consequence to the child is to become too relationship-oriented rather than developmental task-oriented. The child is likely to experience developmental problems and difficulty in separating self from parents and their problems. Zuk's go-between process is described as a necessary orientation for single-parent families, though they are less responsive in therapy than intact families (EJ 233 900 and EJ 197 571). He believes single-parent children need assistance in achieving a balanced set of traditional male as well as female values in order to survive the world's demands.

Other Approaches. When working with couples in marital (potentially divorce) therapy, one technique is a contractual separation. Hight found a 92 percent reconciliation rate with 25 couples in private practice (EJ 177 407). The purpose of the separation is to experience the strains of being divorced without having made the emotional break final.

Two techniques in working with individuals were described. Pino used an adaptation of the Psychological Autopsy procedure to analyze and understand the reasons for the death of the marriage relationship (EJ 245 468). Rather than focusing on analysis of the past, Taibbi focuses on helping the client understand the structure and function of various transitional relationships involved in the divorce process (EJ 199 211). Bibliotherapy is an approach found to be helpful to individual adults and children in divorce-impacted families (EJ 260 216).

Though all individuals have unique challenges in working through the divorce process, divorcing clergy is a special group receiving current attention (EJ 245 472). Religious attitudes toward divorce are changing, but clergy are particularly concerned about the impact of divorce on their ministerial role and the contribution of their ministerial role to marital difficulties. Divorcing ministers frequently still experience a lack of support and understanding within the church system. Clergy are now in the role of divorce client, a reverse of their longstanding role as divorce therapist (EJ 192 044 and EJ 191 985). Though therapists and many clergy serve similar functions, they generally do not work closely together. Since both have the same ultimate goals, more collaboration would seem to be helpful in facilitating healthy divorces.

Program Settings. Most of the programs and approaches described above are conducted by therapists with advanced training who work either in private practice or in university settings. However, community-based self-help and volunteer programs which are initiated by agency personnel or divorce-affected individuals may be very powerful agents in divorce adjustment. A single-parent group and divorce adjustment groups for children are components of a satellite center for marriage and family development in a university married housing unit (EJ 240 044). A more comprehensive service devoted entirely to the needs of single parents is the Single Parent Resource Center in San Francisco (ED 153 140). Services include information and referral through the Childcare Switchboard, both drop-in and contracted support groups, workshops on single-parent issues, peer counseling, a single-parent magazine, and community outreach/technical assistance. The program was initially funded by OCD and later continued by CETA funds.

Another innovative community group was initiated by an undergraduate student at Penn State (EJ 199 213). Students developed the program for children of divorce by organizing a volunteer board of directors representing

diverse segments of the community. A fund-raiser gained money to finance the publicity and materials needed to conduct six weekly evening sessions for pre-adolescent children. The results of the group seemed to be quite successful and evidenced that leadership motivation is a key factor in any successful divorce intervention attempt. The success of Parents Without Partners and other similar self-help groups verifies the importance of peer support in the divorce adjustment process of both adults and children.

**School Programs**

The school is a very influential agent in the lives of children, especially children going through family crises. School may be the only stable element in a child's life when the child's parents are experiencing the upheaval of divorce or remarriage. Though it is not necessarily the obligation of schools to provide special services for divorce-impacted children, the healthy development of the child is impeded if the divorce impasse is not overcome with help from somewhere. The fact that the school is a very large and trusted segment of the child's life makes the school a powerful resource. Thus, schools have recently become more concerned about how they might facilitate the adjustment process for the children they serve.

Before the school initiates a comprehensive list of time- and money-consuming services for children, a needs assessment is in order. One such assessment revealed the following primary needs identified by parents (EJ 253 506):

1. Acceptance in the school structure.
2. Break down of stereotypes.
3. Counseling groups for parents as well as children.

School responses to these and other needs can be direct, indirect, or preventive (EJ 243 233). Hammond's study of elementary school-age children showed that more than half the children chose to talk with a school counselor if feeling sad (surpassed only by friend and mother), and over 80 percent said they believed a counselor could be helpful through activities such as talking with them, giving them books to read, and conducting counseling groups (EJ 209 196).

Group Counseling. Counseling groups for divorced children is a direct approach that satisfies many needs. Children talk with a counselor and with friends and may be assigned books to read as part of the group. Reports on the use of groups are very positive. Drake finds activities such as reading books, drawing pictures, and use of clay to be very effective with latency age children when they are having disclosure difficulties (EJ 213 953). Sonnenshein-Schneider adds role playing, puppets, and audio-visuals to the list of effective techniques (EJ 236 047). One group wrote a play and presented it to teachers and classmates. Models for conducting groups are described in the literature: Wilkinson and Bleck's Children's Divorce Groups (EJ 154 822), Magid's Children Facing Divorce program (EJ 160 191), Green's HELPING groups (EJ 188 473), Kaplan's LOSS workshops (ED 199 593), Cantor's work (EJ 177 417), Henderson's groups (EJ 253 506), and Sheridan's experimental groups (ED 205 839). The length varies from a two-day workshop format to twelve weekly sessions. Groups vary in structure from the very unstructured counseling format to a more highly structured educational approach. Parental permission is required for children's participation.

Individual and Family Counseling. Another direct approach of the school counselor is individual and/or family counseling. An understanding of family systems theory is important for this work. Carl Whitaker suggests that an effective parent conference including children can actually be valuable family therapy which replaces the need for an outside therapist (EJ 241 937). If intensive family therapy is needed, cooperation between the school counselor and family therapist is vital. A special issue of School Counselor provides a model for a one-day training of school counselors to sensitize them to family systems issues (EJ 241 938). Specific suggestions for working with adolescents individually and in family counseling are included in this issue.

Indirect Services. Indirect methods of school counselor supportiveness include training of teachers and other school personnel to become more empathic with the divorce experience and to initiate supportive curriculum changes, guidance of parents for more effective parenting through direct or referral services, and advocacy for school policy and administrative changes which will increase involvement of both single parents in their child's educational process. Inservice training for teachers has become popular recently. Teachers can become more understanding of the divorce process and find suggestions for relating to children, thus eliminating some of their "wanting to help but

not knowing what to say" experience. Concrete changes in classroom management and curriculum planning can evolve from teacher workshops. The use of art therapy has been suggested as a valuable tool for the teacher to work with a child of divorced parents (EJ 227 055). Increasing appropriate library holdings and informing teachers of these resources, as well as selecting non-discriminatory textbooks, can be helpful. Other curriculum areas can likewise be adapted to meet the individualized needs of children.

School professionals can also provide indirect services to the child by assisting the parent in meeting their many divorce transition needs. Informal one-to-one interactions as well as structured groups can be supportive. Educators have learned some time ago that healthy parent involvement is a vital component for the child's full educational development. Thus, it is definitely in the domain of the school to work directly and indirectly with divorce-impacted parents. Providing or cooperating with other providing agencies for extended-day programs is one concrete response to parental needs that is becoming popular for schools. Adjusting conference schedules, considering transportational and financial limitations of parents when planning school activities, and providing parent education classes are other means for the school to cooperate effectively with divorce-impacted parents.

Administration and school policies need to be scrutinized for subtle discriminations against children of single and remarried parents. Record keeping methods frequently do not identify the names and addresses of non-custodial parents or stepparents. Access to the child's records do not always follow the Buckley Amendment provision allowing non-custodial parents full access to school files. States are now beginning to enact laws requiring schools to mail duplicate reports and activity announcements to non-custodial parents. This author has recently worked in cooperation with school administrators and judges to provide a guidelines brochure on parenting after divorce through the local divorce court. The brochure is distributed to all divorcing parents and includes a section on school guidelines. Administrators need to examine their own attitudes about divorce in order to prevent subtle negative biases from being incorporated into school policy and operational procedures.

Schools can help prevent the destruction of divorce in a variety of curricular ways. Incorporating training at all levels for identifying and expressing emotions is an excellent tool for strengthening a child's coping resources for any life stress. Techniques can be adapted to the age level and incorporated into any subject matter. One effective

program is described in detail by Drake and Shellenberger (EJ 243 233). Teaching a child to grieve effectively is perhaps the most valuable life skill a school can hope to facilitate. Including illustrations in any curriculum which identify and validate a variety of family structures can increase a child's OKness in a present or future family structure. Curricula focusing on child development, family relationships, parenting, and family crises can be introduced at the elementary level and fully developed at the secondary level. Schools cooperating with researchers interested in better understanding divorce impact and testing out innovative programs can provide positive long-range results in all our attempts to lessen the damaging effects of divorce on persons in our society. A good review of the school's potential contributions is described in a recent article by Ourth and Zakariya (1982).

## CONCLUSIONS AND PREDICTIONS

Undoubtedly, our society still faces a great challenge in learning to cope effectively with divorce-related changes. The wounds of persons directly and indirectly involved can result in permanently debilitating scars if the healing process is not properly attended; it is a process that includes grieving in a manner associated with death and creativity in building new lifestyles to meet the needs of both adults and children. Further research and intuitive sensitivity by all professionals working with divorce-impacted families will help piece the details of the puzzle together.

Many segments of our society are attempting to respond to the needs of divorce-affected persons, though we still lack answers to many questions. Divorce therapy works with exploration and ventilation of emotions as well as behavioral problem solving. A variety of approaches are being explored, though few have yet been scientifically tested. Schools and churches are beginning to recognize the need for supportive services. Condemnation and avoidance are slowly being replaced with concern and empathic interaction. The legal system is also slowly humanizing its approach to divorce. But societal changes occur much too slowly, and our current awakening stage is filled with desperate attempts at change with little planning and coordination. This transition stage leaves people confused, fearful, and distressed about "the right thing to do."

But transition pain is a part of growth and perhaps in the next decades many of the growing pains will subside. As a result of our experimenting, the divorce experience will be more thoroughly understood and accepted, and we will find more workable answers. Children will no longer be permanently scarred by divorce because their parents will learn to deal with their divorce experiences more effectively. Society will provide support rather than condemnation. Perhaps we will even learn to establish and maintain healthier marriages so that divorce becomes less necessary. But the challenge of truly understanding the workings of intimate relationships is a tremendous one, and one which we may never fully meet.

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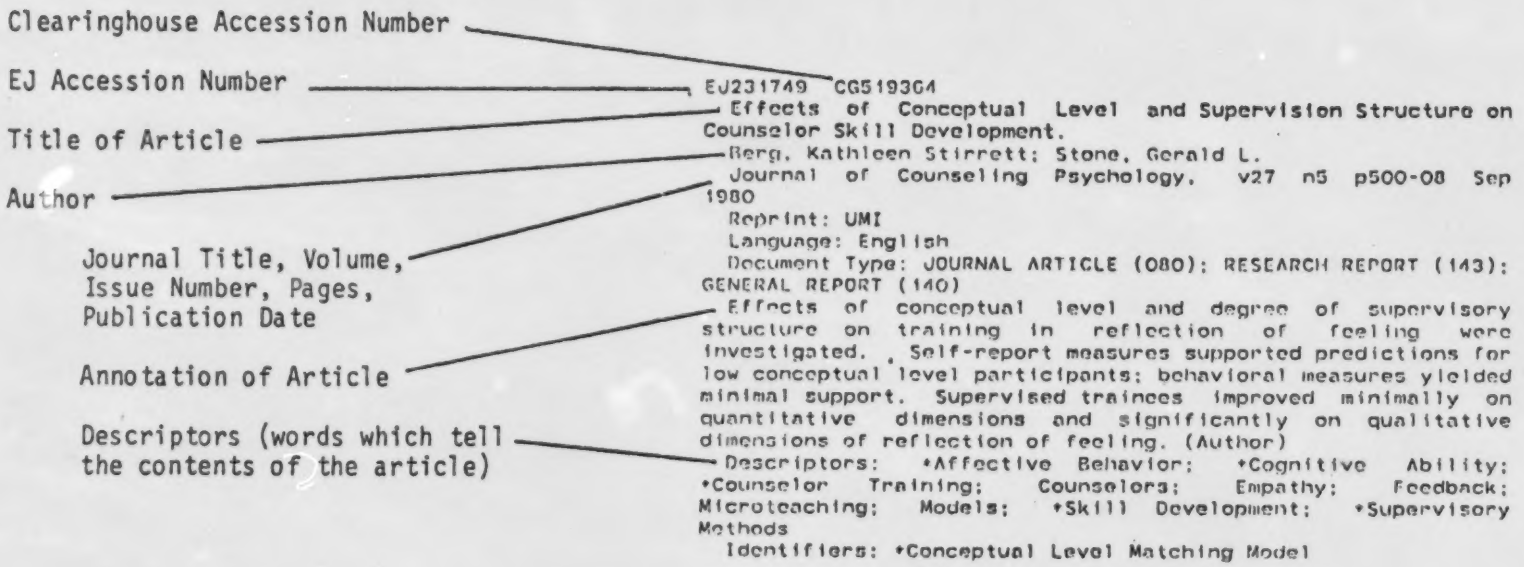
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EJ231749 CG519304
Effects of Conceptual Level and Supervision Structure on Counselor Skill Development.
Berg, Kathleen Stirrett; Stone, Gerald L.
Journal of Counseling Psychology, v27 n5 p500-08 Sep 1980
Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Effects of conceptual level and degree of supervisory structure on training in reflection of feeling were investigated. Self-report measures supported predictions for low conceptual level participants; behavioral measures yielded minimal support. Supervised trainees improved minimally on quantitative dimensions and significantly on qualitative dimensions of reflection of feeling. (Author)
Descriptors: *Affective Behavior; *Cognitive Ability; *Counselor Training; Counselors; Empathy; Feedback; Microteaching; Models; *Skill Development; *Supervisory Methods
Identifiers: *Conceptual Level Matching Model

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EJ265543 CG522761
**Children of Victims of Terrorist Activities: A Family Approach to Dealing with Tragedy.**
Dreman, Solly B.; Cohen, Esther C.
American Journal of Family Therapy, v10 n2 p39-47 Sum 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Deals with the treatment of families of victims of terrorist activities. Discusses specific issues common to families affected by terrorism. Describes therapy concentrated on promoting family strengths and coping and deemphasizing individual pathology. Suggests family therapy is an effective treatment modality for dealing with tragic loss. (Author)
Descriptors: Case Studies; Children; *Coping; *Counseling Techniques; Death; Emotional Problems; *Family Counseling; *Family Relationship; Foreign Countries; One Parent Family; Stepfamily; *Victims of Crime
Identifiers: *Israel; Terrorism

EJ262908 CG522510
**Research-Based Interventions with Divorced Families.**
Schwebel, Andrew I.; And Others
Personnel and Guidance Journal, v60 n9 p523-28 May 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Describes interventions to solve problems encountered by members of families in transition. Proposes mediation between ex-spouses to reduce stress. Recommends training for parents in contingency management and communication skills. Recommends skill training methods that use the behavioral principles of skill identification, modeling, and behavioral rehearsal. (Author)
Descriptors: Communication Skills; Contingency Management; *Counseling Techniques; *Divorce; *Family Counseling; *Family Relationship; Guidelines; Interpersonal Relationship; *Parent Child Relationship; Problem Solving; Skill Development; *Spouses; State of the Art Reviews; Stress Variables; Training Methods

EJ261128 CG522321
**Enduring Effects of Marital Disruption and Subsequent Living Arrangements.**
Nock, Steven L.
Journal of Family Issues, v3 n1 p25-40 Mar 1982
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Compared adults who came from disrupted families with those who lived with biological parents (at age 16). Little difference was found and those effects noted were positive. Results suggest that under certain circumstances a family disruption and associated stress may eventually turn to the individual's advantage. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); *Adolescents; Adults; Background; Comparative Analysis; *Family Influence; Family Life; Family Problems; Longitudinal Studies; *Marital Instability; *Psychological Characteristics; *Stress Variables

EJ260216 PS511164
**Bibliotherapy: Adjunct to Traditional Counseling with Children of Stepfamilies.**
McInnis, Kathleen M.
Child Welfare, v61 n3 p153-60 Mar 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Discusses the use of bibliotherapy in the context of family therapy as a means of helping stepchildren resolve confused family roles and loyalties. Criteria for selecting materials, samples of effective children's literature, and limitations of the bibliotherapeutic approach are discussed. (Author/RH)
Descriptors: *Bibliotherapy; *Children; Childrens Literature; *Counseling Techniques; Criteria; *Divorce; Family Characteristics; *Family Relationship; Selection
Identifiers: Blended Families; Remarriage; *Stepparents

EJ259159 CG522195
**Understanding Stepfamilies: Issues and Implications for Counselors.**
Prosen, Selina Sue; Farmer, Jay H.
Personnel and Guidance Journal, v60 n7 p393-97 Mar 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Examines the differences between nuclear and stepfamilies and the effects of stepfamilies on children's behavior. Discusses identification of problem behaviors and suggests appropriate counseling strategies for working with children having adjustment problems in stepfamilies. (Author/RC)
Descriptors: Behavior Problems; Child Psychology; *Children; Comparative Analysis; *Counseling Techniques; Emotional Adjustment; Family Characteristics; Family Relationship; Family School Relationship; *Family Structure; Nuclear Family; *Parent Child Relationship; State of the Art Reviews; *Stress Variables
Identifiers: *Stepparents


DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

EJ259063 CG522099
**Custody and Visitation Counseling: A Report of an Innovative Program.**
Scheiner, Lillian C.; And Others
Family Relations, v31 n1 p99-107 Jan 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Program is based on Family Systems Theory. Families are seen from three to seven sessions for evaluation and counseling. Gears interventions toward mobilizing family resources to having parents take responsibility to negotiate an agreement putting their child's interests first. Makes recommendations to the court. Preliminary results are positive. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Accountability; Child Welfare; Conflict Resolution; *Counseling Techniques; Counselor Role; Court Litigation; *Divorce; *Family Counseling; Family Problems; Family (Sociological Unit); *Parent Child Relationship; Program Descriptions; Systems Approach
Identifiers: *Child Custody

EJ256156 CG521935
**The Lawyer-Therapist Consultation Team.**
Korelitz, Ann; Schulder, Diane
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v8 n1 p113-19 Jan 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Discusses a pilot study in which joint consultations with a family therapist and a matrimonial attorney were offered to 10 couples and one woman contemplating divorce. Videotaped sessions. Suggests joint consultations can be useful in helping couples understand the psychological and legal implications of conflicts expressed during separation. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: *Cocounseling; *Consultants; Counseling Techniques; *Divorce; *Family Counseling; Interdisciplinary Approach; *Lawyers; Pilot Projects; Program Descriptions; Teamwork; *Therapists

EJ256155 CG521934
**Custody Resolution Counseling: An Alternative Intervention.**
Cleveland, Martha; Irvin, Karen
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v8 n1 p105-11 Jan 1982
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Describes Custody Resolution Counseling (CRC), an alternative to the traditional custody study intervention, developed by the Hennepin County Minnesota Domestic Relations Division. Discusses the CRC process which helps families make their own custody decisions as opposed to court-imposed decisions, and presents a case illustration. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Counseling Techniques; *Court Litigation; Decision Making; *Divorce; Emotional Adjustment; *Family Counseling; Parent Child Relationship; Parents; Program Descriptions
Identifiers: *Child Custody

EJ253506 CG521511
**Designing School Guidance Programs for Single-Parent Families.**
Henderson, Anne J.
School Counselor, v29 n2 p124-32 Nov 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Describes a school guidance program for single-parent families in Brookline, Massachusetts, designed to assimilate single-parent families into public schools. Outlines key elements in the program including: (1) needs assessment; (2) concrete response by school personnel to expressed and underlying transitional needs; and (3) evaluation of new activities. (JAC)
Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); *Counseling Services; Counseling Techniques; Elementary Secondary Education; Family Problems; Family Structure; Group Therapy; Needs Assessment; *One Parent Family; *Parent School Relationship; Program Descriptions; *School Guidance
Identifiers: *Massachusetts (Brookline); *Support Groups


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EJ251975 CG521280
**The Divorce Myth.**
Bernard, Janine M.
Personnel and Guidance Journal, v60 n2 p67-71 Oct 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Discusses marriage and divorce myths and their relationship. Describes social support for the divorce myth including the legal system, church, economic factors, and research. Offers alternatives to the divorce myth and suggestions for counselors working with divorcing couples with children. (RC)
Descriptors: *Counselor Role; *Divorce; Emotional Response; Family Relationship; Interpersonal Relationship; *Marriage; *Parent Counseling; Research Problems; *Social Attitudes; Social Reinforcement; Spouses; State of the Art Reviews

EJ250196 PS510736
**Lawyer and Counselor as an Interdisciplinary Team: Problem Awareness in the Blended Family.**
Bernstein, Barton E.; Haberman, Berna G.
Child Welfare, v60 n4 p211-19 Apr 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120)
Discusses legal and psychological issues affecting newly married couples and their children by former marriages. Topics include discipline, premarital contracts, legal rights, personal relationships, and complications posed for the new marriage by settlements agreed to in the divorce. (DB)
Descriptors: Adults; Children; Counselor Role; *Discipline; *Family Counseling; Family Life; *Family Problems; Lawyers; *Legal Responsibility; *Parent Child Relationship
Identifiers: *Remarriage; Stepparents

EJ249677 CG521081
**Facilitating Postdivorce Adjustment among Women: A Communication Skills Training Approach.**
Thiessen, Jake D.; And Others
Journal of Divorce, v4 n2 p35-44 Win 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Examined the effects of communication skills training on adjustment to divorce and separation among women. Results indicated that the experimental group significantly increased in overall divorce adjustment and in empathy skills. No significant differences were found in perceived social support or self-disclosure skill. (Author)
Descriptors: Adults; *Communication Skills; *Counseling Techniques; *Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment; *Females; Program Evaluation; Self Concept; Social Adjustment; *Training Methods

EJ245472 CG520705
**Therapy for Divorcing Clergy: Implications from Research.**
Hutchison, Katherine R.; And Others
Journal of Divorce, v4 n1 p83-94 Fall 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Presents a discussion of issues which may be unique in therapy with divorcing clergy, focusing on the overlap between the minister's marital and occupational roles, and the extent to which such overlap influences the divorce and adjustment process. Special concerns of the divorced clergy are described. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Church Role; *Clergy; *Divorce; Marital Instability; *Marriage Counseling; Psychological Characteristics; *Role Conflict; Role Perception; Spouses; State of the Art Reviews
Identifiers: *Remarriage

EJ245468 CG520701
**Research and Clinical Application of Marital Autopsy in Divorce Counseling.**
Pino, Christopher J.
Journal of Divorce, v4 n1 p31-48 Fall 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Described a psychological autopsy analyzing deaths modified for analyzing marriage and separation. This interview and investigation technique was administered to a pilot sample of divorced, married, and unmarried adults. Significant differences were found between the groups on four of the six measured variables. (RC)
Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); *Adult Development; Adults; Coping; *Counseling Techniques; *Divorce; Family characteristics; *Marital Instability; *Marriage



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EJ245465 CG520698
**The Decision to Remarry.**
Garfield, Robert
Journal of Divorce, v4 n1 p1-10 Fall 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Presents a general profile of remarriage and the process by which divorced people decide to remarry. A format is described through which clinicians can evaluate critical issues that determine the readiness of divorced people to remarry. Case illustrations demonstrate various problems and their solutions in therapy for the divorced. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counseling Techniques; *Decision Making; *Divorce; Emotional Development; *Family Relationship; Individual Development; *Marriage; Psychological Patterns; Readiness
Identifiers: *Remarriage

EJ243233 TM505961
**Children of Separation and Divorce: A Review of School Programs and Implications for the Psychologist.**
Drake, Ellen A.; Shellenberger, Sylvia
School Psychology Review, v10 n1 p54-61 Win 1981
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Divorce and separation affect how children behave and learn in school. School psychologists can help children and parents cope with the feelings and the effects of divorce. Relevant issues in developing and implementing programs are considered. (Author/RL)
Descriptors: *Behavior Modification; *Counseling Services; *Divorce; Elementary Secondary Education; Emotional Problems; *Intervention; *One Parent Family; Program Development; *School Psychologists; Student Behavior

EJ242037 CG520368
**Special Issue: Troubled Family Interactions and Group Intervention.**
West, John D.; Kirby, Jonell, Eds.
Journal for Specialists in Group Work, v6 n1 p3-72 Feb 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); GENERAL REPORT (140); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Examines the view that individual pathologies and problems are manifestations of family dysfunctions. The interdependence of family members is the critical element in the family group therapy process. Intervention involves the disruption of the dynamic balance maintained by the family system. (RC)
Descriptors: *Child Abuse; *Counseling Techniques; Counselor Training; *Family Counseling; *Family Problems; Group Dynamics; Group Therapy; *Marriage Counseling; Models; *One Parent Family; State of the Art Reviews

EJ241938 CG520269
**Family Counseling: The School Counselor's Role.**
Capuzzi, Dave, Ed.
School Counselor, v28 n3 p165-235 Jan 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); GENERAL REPORT (140); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Discusses the role of school counseling as related to classroom behavior, stepfamily and family therapy, marriage and premarital counseling, substance abuse, and emotional abuse. Focuses on family counseling in a school setting and the increasing role of school counselors in changing family and educational systems. (JAC)
Descriptors: *Counselor Role; *Drug Abuse; Elementary Secondary Education; *Emotional Problems; *Family Counseling; Family Relationship; Marriage Counseling; School Counselors; State of the Art Reviews; *Student Behavior; *Systems Approach

EJ241937 CG520268
**Elementary School Guidance and Counseling Special Issue: Family Counseling.**
McComb, Bettie, Ed.
Elementary School Guidance and Counseling, v15 n3 p182-279 Feb 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); GENERAL REPORT (140); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Looks at family counseling, including role of schools, review of family theory and therapy, and single parent and dual career families. When family problems begin to affect a student's school progress, the counselor should offer alternatives to the student and parents that may include conferences, counseling, and therapy. (JAC)
Descriptors: Blacks; Case Studies; *Counseling Techniques; *Counselor Role; Elementary Education; *Family Counseling; One Parent Family; *Parent Child Relationship; *School Counseling; School Counselors; *School Role; State of the Art Reviews
Identifiers: *Dual Career Family



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EJ240131 CG520248
**Divorce Counseling or Marriage Therapy? A Therapeutic Option.**
Lazrus, Arnold A.
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v7 n1 p15-22 Jan 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Through the use of several case studies explores the concepts of amicable divorce and unhappy marriage. Effective marital strategies are delineated, and the rationale and implementation of creative divorce counseling is described. (Author/RC)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Counseling Techniques; *Creativity; *Divorce; Imagery; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Marriage Counseling; *Spouses
Identifiers: *Symbiosis

EJ240130 CG520247
**Improving Functioning of the Remarried Family System.**
Sager, Clifford J.; And Others
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v7 n1 p3-13 Jan 1981
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Presents salient issues for therapists in understanding and treating the remarried (REM, second, blended, reconstituted or step) family. The structure of the remarried family is differentiated from that of the intact family. Specific treatment goals for REM families are elaborated and various treatment modalities advocated. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counseling Objectives; *Counseling Techniques; *Extended Family; *Family Counseling; *Family Structure; Group Structure; Groups; Nuclear Family; Program Descriptions; Therapists
Identifiers: *Remarriage

EJ240044 CG520161
**A New Perspective: Establishing a Satellite Center for Marriage and Family Development in Married Housing.**
McKeon, Margie A.; And Others
Southern College Personnel Association Journal, v3 n1 p35-41 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Reports on the development of a satellite center for marriage and family development in married housing. The background and development of the center are discussed. Models employed include the single parent group, the couples' growth group, divorce adjustment groups for children, premarital counseling, and parenting sessions. (RC)
Descriptors: College Housing; College Students; *Counseling Techniques; Divorce; *Family Counseling; *Group Counseling; Higher Education; *Marriage Counseling; *Married Students; Parent Education; Program Descriptions; Program Effectiveness

EJ238305 CG520022
**Family Problem-Solving Training.**
Blechman, Elaine A.
American Journal of Family Therapy, v8 n3 p3-21 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Children's cognitive and social development is facilitated by family problem-solving training, a behavioral family intervention designed to encourage a democratic atmosphere. It can be suited to the needs of individual families. A training package designed for an outpatient clinic setting that served one-parent families is described. (Author)
Descriptors: Case Studies; Contracts; *Counseling Techniques; *Family Counseling; *Family Environment; *Family (Sociological Unit); One Parent Family; *Parent Child Relationship; *Problem Solving

EJ236103 CG519691
**Does Marital Therapy Do Any Lasting Good?**
Cookerly, J. Richard
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v6 n4 p393-97 Oct 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Presents a five-year follow-up investigation of former marital therapy clients. Conjoint and non-conjoint forms of marital therapy are compared to divorce rates and outcome. Findings indicate conjoint forms of marital therapy are superior to non-conjoint forms. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counseling Effectiveness; Divorce; Followup Studies; Group Counseling; Longitudinal Studies; *Marriage Counseling; *Spouses



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EJ236047 CG519554
**Group Counseling Children of Divorce in the Elementary Schools: Understanding Process and Technique.**
Sonnenshein-Schneider, Mary; Baird, Kay L.
Personnel and Guidance Journal, v59 n2 p88-91 Oct 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Introduces a reality-based perspective on divorce groups so elementary school counselors may have an advanced cognitive set for and realistic expectation of the counseling group. Drawing, role playing and rehearsal, and books and puppets can be used to help the child accept divorce through peer support. (Author/JAC)
Descriptors: *Children; *Counseling Techniques; *Divorce; Elementary Education; Empathy; *Group Counseling; Group Dynamics; Peer Acceptance; Program Descriptions; *Role Playing ; *School Counseling; School Counselors

EJ233900 CG519659
**Family Therapy for the "Truncated" Nuclear Family.**
Zuk, Gerald H.
International Journal of Family Therapy, v2 n3 p193-99 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
The truncated nuclear family consists of a two-generation group in which conflict has produced a polarization of values. The single-parent family is at special risk. Go-between process enables the therapist to depolarize sharply conflicted values and reduce pathogenic relating. (Author)
Descriptors: Counseling Techniques; *Counselor Client Relationship; *Family Counseling; Family Problems; *Nuclear Family; One Parent Family; Program Descriptions; Psychopathology; *Systems Approach; Values
Identifiers: *Go Between Process

EJ233896 CG519655
**Therapy with Siblings in Reorganizing Families.**
Rosenberg, Elinor B.; And Others
International Journal of Family Therapy, v2 n3 p139-58 Fall 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
The loss of parenting figures often leaves children without consistent parental support and with increased fears of abandonment. Siblings can offer each other a significant support system. Work with sibling groups can help children resolve conflicts and remove interferences to mutually supportive relationships. Two commentaries follow. (Author)
Descriptors: Case Studies; Counseling Techniques; Death; Divorce; *Family Counseling; Family Problems; *Family Relationship; *Group Counseling; One Parent Family; *Siblings; State of the Art Reviews
Identifiers: *Support Systems

EJ233886 CG519615
**Crisis Group Therapy with the Separated and Divorced.**
Hassall, Edward; Madar, Dorothy
Family Relations, v29 n4 p591-97 Oct 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
This description of the steps in the treatment process begins with cognitive mastery of the normal spectrum of reaction and continues through the stages of expressing and resolving grief to the restructuring of the individual life situation. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Cognitive Processes; Coping; *Counseling Techniques; *Crisis Intervention; Developmental Stages; *Divorce; *Group Counseling; Individual Development

EJ233796 CG519487
**Divorce Counseling Guidelines for the Late Divorced Female.**
Langelier, Regis; Deckert, Pamela
Journal of Divorce, v3 n4 p403-11 Sum 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055)
Offers divorce counseling guidelines for the female who divorces after 20 years or more of marriage, based on a 1977 study of late divorced female Canadians. Research emphasizes six major life adjustment areas: emotions; divorce grounds; finances and budgeting; children; life-style change; and independence. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Coping; *Counseling Techniques; *Divorce; *Females; Foreign Countries; Guidelines; Older Adults; Skill Development; Social Adjustment
Identifiers: *Canada


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EJ233792 CG519483
**The Decision to Divorce: A Social Exchange Perspective.**
Albrecht, Stan L.; Kunz, Phillip R.
Journal of Divorce, v3 n4 p319-37 Sum 1980
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Marriages of respondents that ended in divorce were not as good as marriages of other couples they had known nor did the marriage meet expectations held prior to entering into the relationship. The most frequent problem was unfaithfulness. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counseling Effectiveness; *Decision Making; *Divorce; Interpersonal Relationship; *Marital Instability; Marriage Counseling; *Problems; *Social Exchange Theory; Spouses

EJ229753 CG519086
**Working with Stepfamilies: Principles of Practice.**
Johnson, Harriette C.
Social Work, v25 n4 p304-08 Jul 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Examines common characteristics of stepfamilies, and suggests relevant principles for social workers when dealing with these families. A fundamental principle is that the practitioner's overall approach should be based on an awareness of the economic and sociological context of divorce and remarriage. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counseling Techniques; Divorce; Economic Factors; Family Characteristics; *Family Counseling; *Family Problems; Marriage; Social Workers
Identifiers: *Stepfamilies; *Stepfathers

EJ229707 CG519040
**A Comparative Analysis of the Effectiveness of Conciliation Counseling on Certain Personality Variables.**
Sampel, David D.; Seymour, Warren R.
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v6 n3 p269-74 Jul 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Minimal differences were found in the amount, and direction, of changes. Differences in dissolution rates were found, as expected, but court-ordered counseling did appear to have a positive effect with some couples. (Author)
Descriptors: Comparative Analysis; *Counseling Effectiveness; *Court Litigation; *Divorce; Marital Instability; *Marriage Counseling; *Personality Change; Spouses

EJ229706 CG519039
**Towards an Interdisciplinary Commitment: A Divorce Lawyer Proposes Attorney-Therapist Marriages or, at the Least, an Affair.**
Steinberg, Joseph L.
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v6 n3 p259-68 Jul 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
A divorce is less likely to seriously traumatize the dissolving family when both the legal and emotional issues of divorce are addressed. Attorney-therapist teams are proposed as an effective vehicle to help minimize the stress of the divorce experience. (Author)
Descriptors: Counseling Techniques; *Divorce; *Family Counseling; *Interdisciplinary Approach; *Lawyers; Legal Aid; Marital Instability; *Marriage Counseling; Therapists

EJ227055 AA531773
**Johnny: A One-Parent Preschooler.**
Salant, Edna G.
Art Education, v33 n4 p22-24 Apr 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Presented is a case study of Johnny, a four-year-old living with his divorced mother, which illustrates the application of art therapy to the basic problems experienced by children in a one-parent family. This article is part of a theme issue on art therapy. (SJL)
Descriptors: Aggression; *Art Therapy; *Case Studies; *Counseling Techniques; *Emotional Problems; Fatherless Family; *One Parent Family; Parent Child Relationship; Preschool Children; Preschool Education


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EJ223420 CG518601
**An Analysis and Intervention with Melded Families.**
McKinney, Elizabeth L.
Journal of the International Association of Pupil Personnel Workers, v24 n3 p260-67 Jun 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Presents a model for analysis and intervention with melded families that have children of the same or similar ages in order to help these children develop their relationships with each other. Integration, differentiation, and balance are the basic components. Principles are listed to help parents understand these relationships. (Author/BEF)
Descriptors: Children; *Family Counseling; Family Problems; Family Relationship; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Intervention; *Parent Child Relationship; *Siblings
Identifiers: *Melded Families; *Remarriage

EJ220843 CG517778
**An Empirical Investigation of Emotional Reactions to Divorce.**
Hackney, Gary R.; Ribordy, Sheila C.
Journal of Clinical Psychology, v36 n1 p105-10 Jan 1980
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Administered personality tests to groups selected to represent the various stages of the divorce process. Results indicated intensified feelings of depression, anxiety, and hostility as subjects entered marriage counseling. However, by the sixth to twelfth month after the divorce, most of these negative feelings had disappeared. (Author)
Descriptors: Depression (Psychology); *Divorce; *Emotional Response; Interpersonal Relationship; *Marriage Counseling; Spouses

EJ220415 UD507772
**Children of Divorced Parents in Demographic Perspective.**
Glick, Paul C.
Journal of Social Issues, v35 n4 p170-82 Fall 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); STATISTICAL MATERIAL (110)
Reports on demographic changes regarding children of divorced parents between 1960-78. Shows how many children may be expected to be living with divorced parents in 1990. Also presents social and economic characteristics of divorced parents and projects demographic consequences of these patterns. (Author/GC)
Descriptors: *Children; *Demography; *Divorce; *One Parent Family; *Parents; Socioeconomic Status; *Statistical Data

EJ220413 UD507770
**Children of Divorce: A Family Systems Perspective.**
Beal, Edward W.
Journal of Social Issues, v35 n4 p140-54 Fall 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Utilizes concepts of family systems theory to describe the way emotional attachments and child focus operate in families undergoing separation or divorce. Compares and contrasts the management of emotional attachment in families with either a mild or severe degree of child focus. Considers family therapy in relation to these issues. (Author/GC)
Descriptors: *Children; *Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment; Emotional Problems; *Family Counseling; Group Therapy; *Parent Attitudes; *Parent Child Relationship

EJ220410 UD507767
**Growing Up a Little Faster: The Experience of Growing Up in a Single-Parent Household.**
Weiss, Robert S.
Journal of Social Issues, v35 n4 p97-111 Fall 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
The one-parent household forgoes the hierarchy usually maintained in a two-parent household. Thus, children of single parents are given more responsibility, often have closer relationships with their parents than children in two-parent homes, and tend to mature more rapidly. (Author/GC)
Descriptors: *Adolescents; *Child Development; *Child Responsibility; *Maturity (Individuals); *One Parent Family; *Parent Child Relationship; Power Structure


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EJ220409 UD507766
**Post-Divorce Family Relationships as Mediating Factors in the Consequences of Divorce for Children.**
Hess, Robert D.; Camara, Kathleen A.
Journal of Social Issues, v35 n4 p79-96 Fall 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
The effects of divorce upon child behavior and affective relationships between parents and between each parent and child were examined. It was found that the negative effects of divorce were greatly mitigated when positive relationships with both parents were maintained after the divorce. (Author/GC)
Descriptors: *Behavior; *Children; *Divorce; Family Characteristics; Family Environment; *Family Relationship; *One Parent Family; *Parent Child Relationship

EJ220407 UD507764
**Children of Divorce: An Introduction.**
Levitin, Teresa E.
Journal of Social Issues, v35 n4 p1-25 Fall 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Briefly reviews major approaches and findings of past research on children of divorce, describes the articles chosen for this journal issue, and presents questions for future research. (Author/GC)
Descriptors: Child Development; *Children; *Divorce; *One Parent Family; *Parent Child Relationship; *Psychological Patterns; *Psychological Studies; Research Reviews (Publications); State of the Art Reviews

EJ217358 CG517537
**Career/Life Planning for Divorced Women: An Overview.**
Kitabchi, Gloria; And Others
Vocational Guidance Quarterly, v28 n2 p137-45 Dec 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: English
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Several programs designed to meet the needs of mature women could be adapted to meet the special needs of the mature divorced woman. Career counseling for the divorced client must address the specific emotional factors involved in divorce, and aim toward total life planning, not simple adjustment to a life crisis and job placement. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adult Programs; *Career Counseling; *Career Planning; Decision Making; *Divorce; *Females; Life Style; Quality of Life

EJ213953 CG517210
**Helping the School Cope with Children of Divorce.**
Drake, Ellen A.
Journal of Divorce, v3 n1 p69-75 Fall 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140)
It has been established that school-age children of divorce are considered a population at risk. The school is a potential resource for these children. School personnel, and especially teachers, need to be aware of the common problems associated with divorce seen within the school setting and how to intervene. (Author)
Descriptors: Counseling Services; *Divorce; Elementary School Students; Elementary Secondary Education; *School Involvement; *School Personnel; School Role; Secondary School Students; Student Problems; *Student School Relationship

EJ213951 CG517208
**Sudden Disappearance of One Parent with Separation and Divorce: The Grief and Treatment of Preschool Children.**
Rosenthal, Perihan Aral
Journal of Divorce, v3 n1 p43-53 Fall 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Reports on the sudden departure due to divorce or separation of one parent, the pathological effect on young children and consequential treatment. Found that feelings that surround the loss of one parent affect the child less than the relationship that child has with the remaining parent. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Counseling; *Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment; *Grief; *One Parent Family; *Parent Child Relationship; Preschool Children


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EJ210689 CG517060
**Counseling the Divorced Father.**
Dreyfus, Edward A.
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v5 n4 p79-85 Oct 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Treatment of the divorced father usually follows four phases. The first phase deals with the immediate crisis of separation. The second centers on the experience of loss and dependency needs. Phase three examines beliefs, values, and social realities. Phase four focuses on issues of parenthood. There is considerable overlap. (Author)
Descriptors: Counseling; *Divorce; Family Counseling; *Fathers; *Individual Counseling; *Males; Marriage Counseling; *Psychological Needs; Therapy

EJ209196 CG516798
**Children of Divorce: Implications for Counselors.**
Hammond, Janice M.
School Counselor, v27 n1 p7-13 Sep 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140)
School counselors may be the most appropriate people to provide assistance for children whose parents are divorced and to the school staff. Study suggests that school counselors become aware of recent research of the impact of divorce on children. (Author/CMG)
Descriptors: *Counselor Role; *Divorce; Elementary Secondary Education; *Environmental Influences; *Family Problems; School Personnel; *Student Adjustment; Students; *Student Teacher Relationship; Teachers

EJ206144 CG516658
**Problems of the Interpretive Phase of Divorce-Custody Evaluations.**
Warner, Nancy S.; Elliott, Carla J.
Journal of Divorce, v2 n4 p371-82 Sum 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Presents a discussion of the difficulties involved for clinicians in the interpretive process with parents involved in a divorce-custody evaluation. The interpretive hour with the parent not recommended for custody entails particular problems that are not experienced around recommendations for separation of a parent and child under other circumstances. (Author)
Descriptors: Caseworkers; *Divorce; *Family Problems; *Interpretive Skills; *Parent Child Relationship; *Parent Counseling; Parents; Social Work
Identifiers: *Child Custody

EJ202808 CG516304
**Uncoupling Marriages.**
Kane, Barbara
Journal for Specialists in Group Work, v4 n2 p87-93 May 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); CLASSROOM MATERIAL (050)
In counseling groups, uncoupling partners learn to say their good-byes and accept the death of the marriage. They complete their unfinished business with each other. An organizational strategy is necessary. Skill in helping partners uncouple is a vital function of a marriage counselor, who must be proficient in group counseling. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counselor Role; *Divorce; *Group Counseling; Guides; Interpersonal Relationship; *Marriage Counseling; Sensitivity Training; *Spouses

EJ200911 CG516237
**Stepfamilies: Myths and Realities.**
Jacobson, Doris S.
Social Work, v24 n3 p202-07 May 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120)
The author discusses the emotional issues that confront stepparents and stepchildren and describes a program to help stepparents deal with these issues and other conflicts. She also explores the myths of instant adjustment and recreated nuclear families and the realities of the stepparent-stepchild relationship. (Author/BEF)
Descriptors: Adopted Children; *Family Counseling; Family (Sociological Unit); *Foster Family; Mental Health Programs; *Parent Child Relationship; *Parent Counseling
Identifiers: *Stepfamilies


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EJ200910 CG516236
**Single-Parent Families: A Typology of Life-Styles.**
Mendes, Helen A.
Social Work, v24 n3 p193-200 May 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Presents a beginning conceptualization of five distinct life-styles of single-parent families. Social workers can help such families anticipate and deal with the psychosocial risks and make maximum use of the unique opportunities of the life-style they adopt. (Author)
Descriptors: Heads of Households; Individual Psychology; *Life Style; *One Parent Family; *Parent Child Relationship; Typology

EJ200864 CG516190
**Common Developmental Tasks in Forming Reconstituted Families.**
Kleinman, Judith
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v5 n2 p79-86 Apr 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120)
Developmental tasks common to the formation of a reconstituted family are described, particularly the continued mourning of the old family; the formation of a solid marital relationship despite the difficulties presented by past failures and the presence of children; and the formation of sibling alliances across family lines. (Author)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Developmental Tasks; *Divorce; *Family Counseling; Family Problems; *Family Relationship; Therapy
Identifiers: *Reconstituted Families

EJ200861 CG516187
**Death in the Family: Implications for Family Development.**
Solomon, Michael A.; Hersch, L. Brian
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v5 n2 p43-49 Apr 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120)
This article attempts to integrate concepts from psychoanalytic literature on parent loss with concepts from family literature in order to demonstrate their compatibility. A case is described that suggests that family treatment for this patient population provides the optimal opportunity for comprehensive diagnosis and treatment planning. (Author)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Death; *Family Counseling; *Family Relationship; Grief; *One Parent Family

EJ199213 CG516015
**Children of Divorce--A Community Support Group.**
Guerney, Louise; Jordon, Lucy
Journal of Divorce, v2 n3 p283-94 Spr 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Children of Divorce is a community-based and community-sponsored education-support group, the primary purpose of which is to assist children in adjusting to separation or divorce in their families. Children meet with volunteer group leaders for a series of six weekly sessions. (Author)
Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); *Children; *Coping; Counseling Services; *Divorce; *Family Relationship; *Group Counseling

EJ199212 CG516014
**Family Redefinition: A Review of the Literature toward a Model of Divorce Adjustment.**
Pais, Jeanne; White, Priscilla
Journal of Divorce, v2 n3 p271-82 Spr 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Identifies factors related to the process of divorce adjustment. Adjustment is considered from the perspective of the family members and conceptualized as a process of family redefinition. A model is presented that integrates the findings of the literature with the process of family redefinition. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Counseling Effectiveness; *Divorce; *Family Relationship; Literature Reviews


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EJ199211 CG516013
**Transitional Relationships After Divorce.**
Taibbi, Robert
Journal of Divorce, v2 n3 p263-69 Spr 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); POSITION PAPER (120)
This article focuses on the exploration in therapy of different transitional relationships following divorce. Helping the client define himself within the context of his relationships can help lay the foundation for new identity. The use of fantasy and projective techniques is discussed, and case examples are provided. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Counseling Effectiveness; *Counselor Role; *Divorce; Helping Relationship

EJ199209 CG516011
**Adjustment to Separation and Divorce: An Analysis of 50 Case Studies.**
Spanier, Graham B.; Casto, Robert F.
Journal of Divorce, v2 n3 p241-53 Spr 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Reports the findings of a study designed to provide an in-depth analysis of the postseparation period. Data revealed two separate but overlapping adjustments--to the dissolution of the marriage, and to setting up a new life-style. Four hypotheses were also examined. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); *Coping; *Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment

EJ199208 CG516010
**Divorce Process: Integration of Theory.**
Salts, Connie J.
Journal of Divorce, v2 n3 p233-40 Spr 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Compares several models of the divorce process and the implications of each for counseling. A unification of the concomitant implications is provided to assist the helping professions to understand the processes and problems associated with divorce. (Author)
Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); Comparative Analysis; *Counseling Effectiveness; *Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment; *Helping Relationship

EJ197571 CG515891
**New Findings in Research on Go-Between Process.**
Garrigan, James J.; Bambrick, Andrew F.
International Journal of Family Therapy, v1 n1 p76-85 Spr 1979
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080); RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Graduate students in counseling were given intensive training in Zuk's method and then applied it with emotionally disturbed children. Two years after therapy, compared with untreated children, treated children were more likely to be in public school class, or employed, and had less court involvement. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counseling Effectiveness; *Counselor Training; *Emotional Disturbances; Evaluation; *Family Counseling; Followup Studies; *Handicapped Children; *One Parent Family

EJ195791 CG515694
**Transition Groups for Divorced and Separated Clients.**
Prescott, Mary R.; Morris, James D.
Journal for Specialists in Group Work, v4 n1 p34-39 Feb 1979
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: JOURNAL ARTICLE (080)
The authors offer group counseling experiences for separated and divorced people at the University of Idaho Counseling Center. The groups were named "transition groups" in recognition of changes involved in returning to single life while still adjusting to dissolution of former partnership. (Author)
Descriptors: Counselors; *Divorce; *Group Counseling; Higher Education; *Interpersonal Relationship; Marital Instability; *Social Integration; State of the Art Reviews

EJ192048 CG515322
**Building Skills in Divorce Adjustment Groups.**
Kessler, Sheila
Journal of Divorce, v2 n2 p209-16 Win 1978
Language: ENGLISH
The purpose of this study was to compare three different treatment modalities for divorce adjustment groups, that is, structured, unstructured, and control groups. Implications suggest that skill-building exercises might add an important therapeutic dimension for those experiencing adjustment to divorce. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); *Counseling Effectiveness; *Divorce; Group Counseling; *Group Therapy; Research Projects
Identifiers: *Self Description Inventory; *Tennessee Self Concept Scale

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EJ192044 CG515318
**Professional Intervention in Divorce: A Summary of the Views of Lawyers, Psychotherapists, and Clergy.**
Kressel, Kenneth; And Others
Journal of Divorce, v2 n2 p119-55 Win 1978
Language: ENGLISH
This report summarizes and compares the views of expert groups of lawyers, psychotherapists, and clergy on the divorcing process and the role of the professional in assisting the divorcing. There was considerably greater difference of opinion on these issues among the lawyers than among either the therapists or clergy. (Author)
Descriptors: Clergy; Comparative Analysis; *Divorce; Lawyers ; *Marriage Counseling; *Professional Personnel; Psychotherapy

EJ191985 CG515259
**The Role of the Clergy in Divorce: An Exploratory Survey.**
Weinglass, Janet; And Others
Journal of Divorce, v2 n1 p57-82 Fall 1978
Language: ENGLISH
In-depth interviews were conducted with 21 clergymen highly involved in assisting divorcing couples, in an attempt to discern their attitudes toward intervention in divorce. Respondents viewed divorce as a traumatic experience involving four discrete psychological stages. (Author)
Descriptors: *Clergy; *Counselor Role; *Divorce; Family Counseling; *Marriage Counseling; Research Projects

EJ191984 CG515258
**The Divorce Experience Workshop; A Consumer Evaluation.**
Young, David M.
Journal of Divorce, v2 n1 p37-56 Fall 1978
Language: ENGLISH
Presents a description and consumer-based evaluation of a predivorce workshop. Highlighted are the concerns of the divorcing individuals, the approaches taken by the workshop staff, and the resulting evaluations made by the workshop participants. A follow-up study is included. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); *Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment; Followup Studies; *Group Counseling; Program Descriptions; Workshops

EJ190031 CG515094
**Evaluating Families with Custody or Visitation Problems.**
Musetto, Andrew P.
Journal of Marital and Family Therapy, v4 n4 p59-65 Oct 1978
Available from: Reprint: UMI
Language: ENGLISH
The mental health professional is increasingly being called upon by the courts to assist them in evaluating and intervening in families involved in disputes over custody or visitation of children. In making a recommendation to the court, the interviewer should take into account the well-being and perspectives of all family members. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counselor Role; *Divorce; *Family Counseling; *Parent Child Relationship; State of the Art Reviews
Identifiers: *Child Custody

EJ188473 CG515012
**HELPING Children of Divorce: A Multimodal Approach**
Green, Barbara J.
Elementary School Guidance and Counseling, 13, 1, 31-45 Oct 1978
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: English
Children of divorce encounter many changes in their lives. Treatment through the HELPING acronym of multimodal counseling ensures attention to each of these areas. This article presents a series of eight sessions for HELPING children of divorce. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counseling Services; *Divorce; Elementary Education; *Group Counseling; Helping Relationship; Program Descriptions
Identifiers: *Multimodal Counseling

EJ186469 CG514826
**The Nature of the Psychological Impact of Divorce upon the Individual**
Gray, Gloria, M.
Journal of Divorce, 1, 4, 289-301 Sum 1978
Language: English
Through Personal Orientation Inventory and questionnaire of behavior indices, the study contributed a description of extent of distress experienced by divorced or separated individuals. Data sources were 126 male and female participants in a nonprofit, self-help group providing guidance and support to divorced or separated members through small-group processes. (Author)
Descriptors: *Divorce; *Group Counseling; *Self Actualization; *Self Esteem; *Mental Health; Research Projects ; Adults

EJ184590 CG514693
**Conjoint Family Therapy Following Divorce: An Alternative Strategy**
Baideme, Sally M.; And Others
International Journal of Family Counseling, 6, 1, 55-9 Spr 1978
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
This article presents a model of family therapy which may be described as primarily conjoint therapy integrating techniques of conflict resolution into family systems theory. Conflict between the biological parents and other adults is actively elicited, old hostilities surfaced, and the sharing of here-and-now feelings is encouraged. (Author)
Descriptors: *Family Counseling; *Therapy; *Divorce; *Conflict Resolution; *Parent Child Relationship; *Intervention; Models
Identifiers: *Conjoint Family Therapy

EJ184589 CG514692
**Staying--or Splitting: What's Best for the Kids?**
Turner, Marcia C.; And Others
International Journal of Family Counseling, 6, 1, 52-4 Spr 1978
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
This article examines the four options a couple has upon reaching the conclusion that their present marriage is at an end. The options are staying together as they are "for the children", divorcing with "blame's the game", a "re-built" marriage, or a "victimless" divorce. (Author)
Descriptors: *Marriage Counseling; *Parent Child Relationship; *Family Problems; *Marital Instability; *Children; *Divorce; State of the Art Reviews

EJ181163 CG514465
**Can the Daughter of My Father's New Wife Be My Sister? Families of Remarriage in Family Therapy**
Whiteside, Mary F.; Auerbach, Lynn S.
Journal of Divorce, 1, 3, 271-83 Spr 1978
Language: ENGLISH
Data from family therapy interviews with four families are used to delineate common structural challenges confronted in the process of integration of families formed by remarriage following divorce. Particular emphasis is placed on spouse subsystem; stepparent, stepchild, and "ours" child roles; and relationships with family members outside of the home. (Author)
Descriptors: *Family Counseling; *Family Structure; *Marriage; *Family Relationship; State Of The Art Reviews; Divorce
Identifiers: *Remarriage; *Stepchildren

EJ181162 CG514464
**Working with the One-Parent Family in Family Therapy**
Hajal, Fady; Rosenberg, Elinor B.
Journal of Divorce, 1, 3, 259-68 Spr 1978
Language: ENGLISH
This paper describes particular problems that arise in the treatment of one-parent families. These problems are seen as stemming from the experience of disruption in life of the family and resulting special family structure. Techniques of handling the various resistances and issues that surface are presented and discussed. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); *Counseling; *Family Counseling; *Family Structure; Grief; Helping Relationship; *One Parent Family; State Of The Art Reviews; *Therapy

EJ178967 CG514176
**Saving Sinking Ships: Implications from a Theory of Marital Dissolution**
Laner, Mary Riege
Journal of Marriage and Family Counseling, 4, 2, 51-7 Apr 1978
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
A recently developed theory of marital dissolution that utilizes a systems perspective is briefly presented. The theory was derived from almost 1,300 propositions in extant literature, and is readily understandable to layman, practitioner, and academician. Implications contained within the theory for those concerned with saving floundering marital relationships are indicated. (Author)
Descriptors: *Marriage Counseling; *Marital Instability; *Behavior Theories; *Divorce; *Systems Approach; State Of The Art Reviews


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EJ178148 PS506615
**Children of Divorce**
Jenkins, Shirley
Children Today, 7, 2, 16-20,48 Mar/Apr 1978
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Considers four areas requiring attention in any attempt to evaluate the needs of children in families involved in divorce actions: economic problems and child support; custody issues and court involvement; emotional problems and therapeutic intervention; and kinship patterns in "step" relationships and the reconstituted family. (BR)
Descriptors: *Divorce; *Family Problems; *Parent Child Relationship; *Economic Factors; *Family Structure; *Counseling Services; One Parent Family; Fatherless Family; Emotional Response
Identifiers: Reconstituted Family

EJ177417 CG514094
**School-Based Groups for Children of Divorce**
Cantor, Dorothy W.
Journal of Divorce, 1, 2, 183-87 W 1977
Language: ENGLISH
This paper proposes establishment of situation/transition groups within schools, led by school mental health personnel: school psychologists, social workers, and guidance counselors. The groups provide immediate crisis intervention and ongoing support to children of divorcing parents, as a means of preventing development of psychopathology. (Author)
Descriptors: Case Studies; *Children; *Counseling Services; *Crisis Intervention; *Divorce; Elementary Secondary Education; *Group Counseling; *Human Services; Research Projects

EJ177416 CG514093
**The Effects of Divorce on Children's Personality Development**
Lamb, Michael E.
Journal of Divorce, 1, 2, 163-72 W 1977
Language: ENGLISH
Major effects of divorce identified are age and sex of the child, relative willingness and ability of parents to care for the child, and nature of the parent-child relationships. There is little support for assumptions that divorce is necessarily harmful and custody should always be awarded to mothers. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); *Child Development; *Children; Developmental Stages; *Divorce; Literature Reviews; *Parent Child Relationship; *Personality Development
Identifiers: *Child Custody

EJ177411 CG514088
**Intervention for Postdivorce Adjustment Problems: The Treatment Seminar**
Granvold, Donald K.; Welch, Gary J.
Journal of Divorce, 1, 1, 81-91 F 1977
Language: ENGLISH
Describes a treatment seminar in which cognitive-behavioral treatment methodologies were applied to various postdivorce adjustment problems. Major components of the treatment seminar discussed in this paper include: (a) seminar format, (b) group process, (c) cognitive restructuring, (d) modeling and behavior rehearsal, and (e) use of homework assignments. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Behavior Change; *Behavior Modification; *Counseling Services; *Divorce; *Intervention; Program Descriptions; Responses
Identifiers: *Postdivorce Adjustment

EJ177409 CG514086
**Postdivorce Counseling in a Conciliation Court**
Elkin, Meyer
Journal of Divorce, 1, 1, 55-65 F 1977
Language: ENGLISH
Is a brief description of the pioneering postdivorce counseling service of the Conciliation Court of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, California. Discusses rationale for the program, goals and procedures, clinical questions generated by postdivorce counseling, and the psychodynamics of postdivorce conflicts. (Author)
Descriptors: *Divorce; *Family Counseling; *Court Role; *Counselor Role; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Interaction Process Analysis; Program Descriptions; Demonstration Programs
Identifiers: *Conciliation Court

EJ177407 CG514084
**A Contractual, Working Separation: A Step Between Resumption and/Or Divorce**
Hight, Evelyn S.
Journal of Divorce, 1, 1, 21-30 F 1977
Language: ENGLISH
Presents a contract and rationale for use with couples who recognize that their marriage is on the edge of divorce. The couple can choose to live separately under controlled and structured conditions. The counselor plays an active part as mediator and facilitator. (Author)
Descriptors: *Contracts; Counselor Role; *Divorce; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Marital Instability; *Marriage Counseling; Models; Program Descriptions
Identifiers: *Separation Anxiety

EJ177223 CG513899
**Divorce Mediator: A New Role**
Haynes, John M.
Social Work, 23, 1, 5-9 Jan 1978
Language: ENGLISH
In response to soaring divorce rates and liberalized divorce laws, the author proposes a new role for social workers--divorce mediator. Social work skills can be used to lessen the pain couples who are dissolving marriage at the same time that husband and wife are helped to face the future. (Author)
Descriptors: *Divorce; *Marital Instability; *Counselor Role ; *Social Workers; *Marriage Counseling; *helping Relationship ; State Of The Art Reviews; Social Services

EJ169348 CG513302
**A Social Exchange Typology of Conjugal Relationships and Conflict Development**
Bagarozzi, Dennis A.; Wodarski, John S.
Journal of Marriage and Family Counseling, 3, 4, 53-8 Oct 1977
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
In this article the authors attempt to demonstrate how the principles of social exchange, reciprocity and distributive justice can be used to explain the development and continuation of marital dissatisfaction and conflict. (Author)
Descriptors: *Marital Instability; *Family Life; *Marriage Counseling; *Conflict Resolution; *Intervention; *Social Exchange Theory; Divorce; Models; Therapy; Interpersonal Competence

EJ169344 CG513298
**Parents-In-Law: Failure and Divorce In a Second Chance Family**
Lager, Eric
Journal of Marriage and Family Counseling, 3, 4, 19-23 Oct 1977
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Frequently the motive for divorce is neurotic. This paper calls attention to one such motive: reaction to disappointment by a significant parent-in-law, which may go unnoticed by both the therapist and the patient who has come for help at the time when the marriage is disintegrating. (Author)
Descriptors: *Divorce; *Marital Instability; *Marriage Counseling; *Personality Development; *Family Relationship; Neurosis; Case Studies; Self Concept; Fantasy
Identifiers: *Parents In Law

EJ169251 CG513205
**Conciliation Counseling: The Court's Effective Mechanism for Resolving Visitation and Custody Disputes**
Weiss, Warren W.; Collada, Henry B.
Family Coordinator, 26, 4, 444-6 Oct 1977
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
Counseling processes utilized by the Santa Clara County Conciliation Court in resolving litigated visitation and custody disputes are described. The practical and salutary features of this court-oriented program are set forth. (Author)
Descriptors: *Counseling Services; *Marital Instability; *Court Role; *Divorce; *Conflict Resolution; *Parent Child Relationship; Program Descriptions; Family Life
Identifiers: *Child Custody

EJ169247 CG513200
**In My Opinion: The Role of Counseling in the Reform of Marriage and Divorce Procedures**
Shipman, Gordon
Family Coordinator, 26, 4, 395-406 Oct 1977
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
This article contains recommendations for the integration of knowledge and competence from the fields of family law, marriage counseling, judicial administration, and eugenics. The goal is to find ways to minimize marital trauma and thereby improve the quality of family life. (Author)
Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); Court Litigation; *Decision Making; *Divorce; Family Counseling; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Marital Instability; *Marriage; *Marriage Counseling; Opinions; Psychological Needs

EJ165552 CG512854
**Seminars for Separated/Divorced: An Educational Approach to Postdivorce Adjustment**
Welch, Gary J.; Granvold, Donald K.
Journal of Sex and Marital Therapy, 3, 1, 31-38 Spr 1977
Available from: Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
This paper describes a seminar approach to postdivorce adjustment. Topical content areas covered in the seven-week seminars are discussed. The interaction of leader-guided problem solving and participant input is addressed along with a series of preliminary conclusions reached concerning the efficacy of this approach to treatment. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (To Environment); Adult Learning; Case Studies; *Divorce; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Marital Instability; *Marriage Counseling; Problem Solving; Program Descriptions; Self Concept; Seminars


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EJ160192 CG512395
**Counseling Divorced Women**
Carter, Dianne K.
Personnel and Guidance Journal, 55, 9, 537-541 May 1977
Language: ENGLISH
During divorce, women feel dependent and confused. Whether intended or not, the direction of a woman's growth (indeed, whether or not there is any) will reflect the counselor's belief in what is possible and appropriate for women. (Author)
Descriptors: *Females; *Divorce; *Helping Relationship; *Counselor Role; *Interaction Process Analysis; *Group Counseling; Marital Instability; Program Descriptions; Group Dynamics

EJ160191 CG512394
**Children Facing Divorce: A Treatment Program**
Magid, Kenneth M.
Personnel and Guidance Journal, 55, 9, 534-536 May 1977
Language: ENGLISH
The children facing divorce program began last year and was built on the talents of an interdisciplinary staff. Included are experts in client-centered counseling, sociometry and psychodrama, Gestalt and TA, behavior modification, and various eclectic approaches to family therapy. (Author)
Descriptors: *Children; Counseling Services; *Divorce; Family Influence; *Family Problems; *Helping Relationship; Models; *Parent Child Relationship; Program Descriptions; *Therapeutic Environment
Identifiers: *Children Facing Divorce Program

EJ160189 CG512392
**Counseling for Constructive Divorce**
Froiland, Donald J.; Hozman, Thomas L.
Personnel and Guidance Journal, 55, 9, 525-529 May 1977
Language: ENGLISH
Loss through divorce, frequently involves a higher need for counseling than loss through death because the client frequntly receives a devalued self-concept when an active choice is made to terminate the relationship. The model presented has proven to be effective in assisting clients to reevaluate self-worth in a constructive manner. (Author)
Descriptors: *Divorce; *Marriage Counseling; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Self Concept; *Communication Skills; *Individual Needs; State Of The Art Reviews; Models; Interaction Process Analysis; Behavior Patterns

EJ156794 CG512131
**Marriage Is a Family Affair**
Spark, Geraldine M.
Family Coordinator, 26, 2, 167-174 Apr 1977
Language: ENGLISH
With the increasing divorce rate, new, alternative therapeutic approaches to marital therapy are necessary. Instead of looking at the marital relationship as a closed system, it should be treated from an intergenerational point of view. This involves working on the interlocking between horizontal and linear relationships in the nuclear family. (Author)
Descriptors: *Interpersonal Relationship; *Marriage Counseling; *Divorce; *Interaction Process Analysis; *Family Influence; *Family Structure; Marriage; State Of The Art Reviews

EJ154822 CG512058
**Children's Divorce Groups**
Wilkinson, Gary S.; Bleck, Robert T.
Elementary School Guidance and Counseling, 11, 3, 205-212 Feb 1977
Language: ENGLISH
Elementary school counselors can implement a specific strategy to meet the needs of the children of divorce by using many of the techniques already in use. The activities used in the Children's Divorce Groups are ones that have been skillfully developed by counselors familiar with the developmental model of counseling. (Author/PC)
Descriptors: *Counselor Role; *Divorce; *Elementary Education; *Family Problems; Family Relationship; *One Parent Family; Program Descriptions; *School Counseling

EJ147743 CG511244
**Single-parent Fatherhood: An Emerging Family Life Style**
Orthner, Dennis K.; And Others
Family Coordinator, 25, 4, 429-437 Oct 1976
Language: ENGLISH
This paper examines the growing phenomenon of fathers being primary parents due to widowhood, divorce, separation, or adoption. Interviews with 20 single-parent fathers consider the successes and strains they experience in childrearing, in using compensatory services, and in their own adult life style. Recommendations are presented. (Author)
Descriptors: *Parent Child Relationship; *One Parent Family; *Family (Sociological Unit); *Fathers; *Family Counseling; *Life Style; Males; Parents; State Of The Art Reviews
Identifiers: *Fatherhood


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EJ142716 CG510695
**Families in Divorce: A Proposed Model for Counseling the Children**
Hozman, Thomas L.; Froiland, Donald J.
Family Coordinator, 25, 3, 271-275 Jul 1976
Language: ENGLISH
The authors present a model designed to facilitate counseling with preadolescent children whose parents are experiencing a divorce. The model, based on a standard loss model, is followed by techniques used in helping the child work through each phase of his feeling regarding the divorce. (Author)
Descriptors: *Divorce; *Marital Instability; *Family Counseling; *Family Problems; *Parent Child Relationship; *Children; *Counseling Effectiveness; Models; Counseling; State of the Art Reviews; Program Proposals

EJ139141 CG510331
**Adjustment to Divorce Through Transactional Analysis**
Morris, James D.; Prescott, Mary R.
Journal of Family Counseling, 4, 1, 66-69 Spr 1976
Language: ENGLISH
Transactional Analysis in a group facilitates adjustment to divorce. Two case histories highlight the value of TA in conceptualizing the problem areas of each individual and the changes during group therapy. (Author)
Descriptors: *Divorce; *Adjustment (To Environment); *Group Counseling; *Counseling; *Therapy; Case Studies; Adult Counseling
Identifiers: *Transactional Analysis

EJ130682 CG509657
**Divorce Adjustment Groups**
Kessler, Sheila
Personnel and Guidance Journal, 54, 5, 251-255 Jan 1976
Language: ENGLISH
After working extensively with divorce adjustment groups, the author describes techniques and problems regarding effective counseling of divorced people. (HMV)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (To Environment); *Counseling; *Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment; *Group Counseling; Group Therapy; State Of The Art Reviews

EJ100724 CG507475
**On the Question of Compulsory Marriage Counseling as a Part of Divorce Proceedings**
Sonne, John C.
Family Coordinator, 23, 3, 303-305 Jul 1974
Language: ENGLISH
Presented at a meeting of the Training Committee of the Family Institute of Philadelphia, November 28, 1973. This article is a response to the concern over high divorce rates. (EK)
Descriptors: Behavior; *Divorce; *Individual Differences; *Interpersonal Relationship; *Marriage Counseling; *Sex Role; Therapy

EJ092278 CG506798
**A Social "Action" Program Directed to Single Pregnant Girls and Adolescent Parents**
Cromwell, Ronald E.; Gangel, Joan L.
Family Coordinator, 23, 1, 61-66 Jan 1974
Language: ENGLISH
Following a review of basic educational, social, and health constraints faced by single pregnant adolescents and adolescent parents, an urban community's action program directed to this group is described. The organizational structure of the action program is presented as a model for others to explore. (Author)
Descriptors: *Unwed Mothers; *Parent Counseling; *One Parent Family; *Social Services; *Community Involvement; Social Problem; Educational Problems; Models; Program Descriptions

EJ085715 CG506360
**Women As Heads of Household**
Welsh, Jane A.
Journal of the National Association of Women Deans and Counselors, 36, 4, 166-169 Sum 1973
Language: ENGLISH
An investigation of the literature was made to define their unique needs and problems and to determine what counseling and educational services are available for them. The literature revealed less attention to the specific needs of women who are single parents than to the overall general needs of women. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adult Counseling; *Employed Women; Fatherless Family; *Females; *Heads of Households; Needs; One Parent Family; *Womens Education


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EJ041619 CG503150

**Health and Marital Experience in an Urban Population**

Renne, Karen S.

Journal of Marriage and the Family, 33, 2, 338-350 May 1971

Language: ENGLISH

the findings indicated that (1) physical and psychological health are associated with marital happiness regardless of marital history, and (2) at the same time, divorce and remarriage tend to "select" the healthier members of the unhappy married population. (Author)

Descriptors: *Emotional Adjustment; Emotional Problems; *Health; Marital Status; *Marriage; *Mental Health; *Psychological Patterns

FORMAT OF
RESOURCES IN EDUCATION (RIE)

Clearinghouse Accession Number

ERIC Document Number (ED#)

Title of Document

Author of Document

Date Published

EDRS Price *

Abstract of Document

Descriptors (words which tell the contents of the document)

ED202495 JC810216
Community College Vocational Education 1980's: Crucial Variables and Faculty Growth.
Landis, Jeanne T.
25 Mar 1981 21p.; Paper prepared for the Annual Community College Research Conference (Monterey, CA, March 25-27, 1981).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; California
Journal Announcement: RIEOCT81

After examining societal factors that shape the role of vocational education, this paper presents instructional delivery and faculty development models designed to meet the vocational education needs of contemporary society. The report first identifies, as part of a model for educational viability, three forces affecting vocational programming: society's demands for a trained workforce, the individual's demands for fulfilling employment and upward mobility, and the subject matter taught in response to the demands of both. The interaction of these forces is then examined in an historical review of the development of vocationalism in American higher education. A discussion follows of forces currently affecting vocational education, including increasing fiscal conservatism and the diversity of students and their needs and demands. The paper then presents four models for increasing educational effectiveness: (1) a student achievement model, which depicts student success as a function of his/her ability to define and work toward personal goals; (2) a model for individualized instruction, which gears the instructional and adjunct operations of a college toward meeting the learning objectives of students; (3) a counseling model designed to increase retention by helping the student to set and achieve realistic goals; and (4) a faculty growth model, which provides incentives and support. Diagrams illustrate the models. (JP)

Descriptors: *Academic Achievement; Access to Education; College Faculty; *Educational Counseling; Educational History; Educational Trends; *Faculty Development; *Individualized Instruction; Models; Social Stratification; Socioeconomic Influences; Student Educational Objectives; Two Year Colleges; Two Year College Students; *Vocational Education

* Price through ERIC Document Reproduction Service. Order by ED#. See order information on back page. MF--microfiche; PC--paper copy. Other sources are listed when not available from EDRS.

ED219145 PS012960
**Helping Children Cope with Separation and Loss.**
Jewett, Claudia L.
1982 156p.
Report No.: ISBN-0-916782-27-1
Available from: The Harvard Common Press, The Common, P.O. Box 355, Harvard, MA 01451 ($11.95).
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: English
Document Type: NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055); BOOK (010)
Geographic Source: U.S.
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC82

Children undergo the experience of separation and loss in many ways. Whether the loss is great or small, whether it arises from death or divorce, moving or hospitalization, or simply the politics of friendship, the experience of separation from a person one loves can be devastating. This book was written to guide the caring adult who wants to help a child through the stages of mourning and towards recovery. The author, from her work with children as a child and family therapist, has developed techniques and simple props that any adult (parent, teacher, relative, counselor, or minister) can use to help children understand and cope with their grief. Because the first problem is usually how to tell the child about the loss, the author begins with a general discussion of how to convey the news and a description of the phases through which the mourning child can be expected to pass. Then through examples and dialogues from a wide variety of situations, she illustrates how children can be brought towards a resolution of their grief and a readiness to get on with life. (Author/MP)

Descriptors: Aggression; Childhood Needs; *Children; *Counseling Techniques; Death; Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment; Emotional Problems; Family Life; *Grief; Guidelines; *Helping Relationship; Intervention; *Psychological Patterns; Self Control; Self Esteem; Stress Variables

ED215246 CG015849
**Enhancing the Adult Experience: Counseling Approaches and Activities.**
Benjamin, Libby; Walz, Garry R.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.
1982 141p.
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. of Education (ED), Washington, DC.
Contract No.: 400-78-0005
Available from: ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 ($10.00).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: ERIC PRODUCT (071); NON-CLASSROOM MATERIAL (055); PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Michigan
Journal Announcement: RIESEP82

This document is one of three monographs resulting from a three-year study of adult counseling programs and practices in the United States. The first section of this monograph describes issues and potential problems associated with four frequently-experienced adult life transitions, i.e., divorce, midlife career change, preretirement planning, and leisure. For each area, three field-tested activities that counselors can adopt or adapt for use in their work settings are included. The second section provides an overview of adult development and adult counseling. Generalizations are presented regarding both the adult experience and appropriate adult counseling behaviors. For each concept, implications for the adult counseling profession are included. A brief summation of adult counseling is followed by extensive resource lists for the four selected life transitions and for the adult experience in general to offer more in-depth reading and practical counseling materials. (Author/NRB)

Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); *Adult Counseling; Adult Development; *Career Change; Coping; Counseling Techniques; Counselors; *Divorce; Helping Relationship; *Leisure Time; *Midlife Transitions; *Retirement



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ED210591 CG015616

**Marriage Counselling in Australia: A Review. Working Paper No. 2.**

Wolcott, Ilene
Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne (Australia).

Jul 1981 16p.; For related document, see CG 015 615.
Report No.: ISBN-0-642-89581-3
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070)
Geographic Source: Australia
Journal Announcement: RIEMAY82

In Australia, the institutions of marriage and family are changing as reflected by the statistics on separation, divorce, and remarriage. Recent figures reveal an increase in divorce in the earlier years of marriage as well as a dramatic increase in the number of remarriages occuring across all age groups. Under the Family Law Act the government provides funding for marriage counseling organizations. Most of the centers operated by these organizations rely on trained lay counselor volunteers supervised by professionals. Approximately 74% of the Australian population has access to approved agencies. Less formal sources of counseling include friends, physicians, social workers, nurses, and lawyers. The average client is an Australian-born urban couple who have been married less than 10 years with no more than two children. Their presenting problems include lack of communication, sexual dissatisfaction, and disenchanted wife issues. Assessing the effects of various therapeutic intervention techniques is still problematic and enormous gaps of data exist on many aspects of marriage counseling in Australia. (RC)

Descriptors: *Community Services; Counselor Training; *Divorce; Foreign Countries; Individual Characteristics; Interpersonal Relationship; Marriage; *Marriage Counseling; *Paraprofessional Personnel; Problems; *Public Agencies; Spouses; State of the Art Reviews
Identifiers: *Australia; *Remarriage

ED205839 CG015330

**Structured Group Counseling and Bibliotherapy as In-School Strategies for Preventing Problems in Children from Changing Families.**

Sheridan, John T.

Apr 1981 88p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association (65th, Los Angeles, CA, April 13-17, 1981).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Pennsylvania
Journal Announcement: RIEJAN82

The change in family structure precipitated by divorce, separation, death and other parental absences often creates psychological, social and economic problems for some individuals. Of specific interest to school counselors are findings about the effect of changed family structure on children's in-school behavior. The effectiveness of structured group counseling (SGC) treatment, bibliotherapy group (BG) treatment and placebo treatment were examined for junior high school students (N=48) from changing families on the variables of: (1) feelings about treatment; (2) knowledge of problems of the changing family; (3) behavioral referrals; (4) attendance; (5) grade point average; (6) self-concept; and (7) behavioral ratings from home. Students in the SGC treatment met for 12 sessions in which permissiveness, catharsis, trust, understanding, caring, acceptance, and confidence were emphasized. Students in the BG treatment were assigned specific readings and met in group sessions to discuss the readings. The placebo treatment excluded group methods and materials specifically identified as part of either SGC or BG, but included techniques traditionally employed in individual counseling. Findings indicated that only the variable, "feelings about treatment," was significantly different among groups; SGC and BG subjects were more satisfied than placebo treatment subjects about their treatments. (NRB)

Descriptors: Adolescents; *Bibliotherapy; *Counseling Effectiveness; *Counseling Techniques; Divorce; Family Problems; Family Structure; *Group Counseling; Junior High Schools; One Parent Family; *Prevention; School Counselors; *Student Behavior



DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

ED203831 PS012163
**Parenting After Divorce. Papers from a 1980 Conference for Professionals.**
Baden, Clifford, Ed.
Wheelock Coll., Boston, Mass. Center for Parenting Studies.
1981 51p.
Available from: Wheelock College Center for Parenting Studies, 200 The Riverway, Boston, MA 02215 ($4.00).
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: English
Document Type: POSITION PAPER (120); COLLECTION (020)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Massachusetts
Journal Announcement: RIENOV81
Seven brief presentations discuss social attitudes toward divorce and the experiences and problems families face after divorce. Introductory remarks indicate (1) the extent to which divorced parents are denied consistent and positive support from legal and counseling institutions, schools and the work-place, and (2) the archaic institutionalized attitudes toward divorced parents which impair adjustment for the families. The first presentation discusses experiences faced by single parents in coming to terms with their past and managing the present. Subsequently, experiences of mothers without custody of their children are reported and reflected upon. Problems of adjustment of women who have chosen to live separately from their children are also discussed. The following presentation reports on the visiting role experienced by men who wish to remain engaged in the lives of their children. The next topic describes the family forum--a form of therapy for families of divorce. Ways in which the therapist helps to create a setting safe for productive discussion are indicated. Next, several aspects of joint custody are discussed and ways of reducing parental conflict are indicated. The final presentation explores the phenomenon of minifamilies within the stepfamily. (Author/RH)
Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); Counselor Role; *Divorce; Employed Women; *Family Counseling; Family Problems; *Family Structure; Fathers; Mothers; *One Parent Family; *Parent Child Relationship; *Parent Role; Social Bias
Identifiers: Child Custody; Joint Custody; *Parenting; Stepparents

ED199593 CG015014
**Using Developmental Loss Workshops in the Classroom.**
Kaplan, Leslie S.
Mar 1980 18p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Personnel and Guidance Association (Atlanta, GA, March 26-29, 1980). Best copy available.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141); TEACHING GUIDE (052); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Virginia
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG81
This paper describes the use of loss workshops in the classroom to address the needs of students experiencing grief from loss, as a result of death, divorce, relocation, or other severed relationships. The goals of the Loss program are briefly reviewed, i.e., to facilitate acceptance of loss, and to promote personal growth and mental health. Special problems in grieving should be addressed by a loss program in order that the program be effective. Specific problems resulting from a sibling's death and the family's protective manuevers are discussed as well as special problems associated with divorce. Loss workshops are described as a strategy by which counselors can help students and teachers accept and constructively live through a child's experience of loss. Workshop activities are presented to help participants face loss in their own lives, understand the emotional and behavioral dynamics of loss, and develop self-awareness and insight regarding meaningful relationships. Handouts to be used with students and teachers in the classroom are also included. (NRB)
Descriptors: *Coping; *Counseling Techniques; Counselor Teacher Cooperation; Death; Developmental Stages; Divorce; *Elementary Secondary Education; Emotional Adjustment; Emotional Experience; *Grief; *Helping Relationship; Program Descriptions; *Student Needs; Workshops


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105

ED197255 CG014902
**Evaluating the Effectiveness of a Training Program for Single-Parents.**
Leavitt, Shelley E.; Davis, Mary
Sep 1980 38p.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the American Psychological Association (88th, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, September 1-5, 1980).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: EVALUATIVE REPORT (142); RESEARCH REPORT (143); CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Geographic Source: U.S.
Journal Announcement: RIEJUN81
While numerous parent-training programs have been developed over the years, few systematically address the unique difficulties of single-parent families. A 10-week training program, "Parenting Alone Successfully (PALS)," was designed to assist single parents encountering difficulties in the management of their children's behavior. This consumer-oriented program sought to address the needs of single parents who responded to a questionnaire about their problems and parent-training program needs. Parents learned several behavioral interaction skills during weekly consultations with a trainer. The parent and trainer planned treatment strategies for problems and goals identified in the sessions. Results of the evaluation show a decrease in children's problem behavior and an increase in parents' use of praise and teaching skills in the structured setting of the program. (Author/CS)
Descriptors: *Behavior Modification; *Family Problems; Feedback; Needs Assessment; *One Parent Family; Parent Child Relationship; *Parent Counseling; *Parent Education; Program Descriptions; Program Evaluation; Reinforcement; *Skill Development; Training Methods; Transfer of Training

ED189510 CG014535
**Parent and Family Counseling. Searchlight Plus: Relevant Resources in High Interest Areas. No. 49+.**
Jaslow, Carol K.; Mills, Carol S.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.
1980 88p.
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Contract No.: 400-78-0005
Available from: ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 ($2.50)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: REVIEW LITERATURE (070); ERIC PRODUCT (071); BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Michigan
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC80
This information analysis paper reviews the literature on parent and family counseling, identified by a computer search of the ERIC data base from November 1966 through December 1979. An overview of parent and family counseling is followed by a presentation of basic issues, such as the counselor's role as a consultant to parents and teachers, working to improve learning climates, meet the needs of adolescent parents, and aid parents in providing sex education to their children. Programs designed to improve parent-child communication skills and provide greater understanding of educational and behavioral problems are described. Crisis counseling for substance abuse, grief counseling, group counseling for child abusers, marriage enrichment, and divorce are discussed. The impact of current economic, social, developmental, and educational trends is reviewed in terms of the role of parent and family counselors. The computer search of educational journals and ERIC documents is also provided with full reference citations. (NRB)
Descriptors: Child Abuse; *Counselor Role; *Crisis Intervention; Divorce; *Family Counseling; Family Problems; Family School Relationship; Literature Reviews; *Parent Child Relationship; *Parent Counseling; Prevention; *Resource Materials

ED182647 CG014145
**Second Time Around: Relationships in Second Marriages.**
Williams, Frank R.; O'Hern, Lynn K.
Aug 1979 21p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Council on Family Relations (Boston, MA, August 14-18, 1979)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150); GENERAL REPORT (140)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Arizona
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL80
This is a description of a workshop focusing on the couple in the remarried family, and stressing the development of a balanced, effectively working family system. The workshop content, which functions through didactic presentations, leader-led exercises, group interactions and homework, addresses the following topics: (1) communication skill-building; (2) the loss and acceptance of autonomy; (3) remarriage issues and myths; (4) past and present family relationships; and (5) step-parenting. A bibliography and pictorial representations of remarriage as a blending of two homes and a blended family system are also provided. (Author/HLM)
Descriptors: *Communication (Thought Transfer); Divorce; Family Counseling; Family Relationship; *Family Structure; *Group Unity; *Marriage Counseling; Models; *Parent Role; Spouses; Workshops
Identifiers: *Remarriage

ED167249# PS010395
**Stepfamilies: A Guide to Working with Stepparents and Stepchildren.**
Visher, Emily B.; Visher, John S.
1979 . 280p.
Available from: Brunner/Mazel, Publishers, 19 Union Square, New York, New York 10003 ($15.00)
Document Not Available from EDRS.
Language: English
Document Type: BOOK (010); CLASSROOM MATERIAL (050)
Geographic Source: U.S.; California
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL79
This book reviews current knowledge about stepfamilies and presents a guide to clinical intervention with stepparents and stepchildren facing problems in the stepfamily situation. The first three chapters of the book examine the cultural and structural characteristics of stepfamilies and the available research on remarriages. Chapters 4 - 7 describe the stepparent roles and some of the therapeutic techniques which can be used to help both the natural parents and the stepparents handle problems and emotional stress. Chapters 8 and 9 focus on the "recoupling" process and on helping the new couples cope with internal and external pressures. The role of the children in stepfamilies is discussed in Chapter 10, and techniques for working with stepchildren in various age groups are described in Chapter 11. The final chapters of the book describe the use of family therapy techniques with the stepfamily as a working unit. The appendices include suggested behavioral guidelines for stepfamilies and an annotated list of references which can be used as additional resources. (BD)
Descriptors: Books; Children; *Counselor Role; Divorce; *Family Counseling; *Family Problems; *Family Relationship; Family Structure; Guides; Intervention; *Parent Child Relationship; Parent Counseling; Parents
Identifiers: Family Therapy; *Stepfamilies; Stepparents

ED165083 CG013182
**Divorce and One-Parent Family Counseling.**
Baker, Adrian J.
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.
1978 55p.
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Grant No.: 400-78-0005
Available from: ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 ($2.00)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Geographic Source: U.S.; Michigan
Journal Announcement: RIEJUN79
This collection of ERIC documents is designed to assist anyone involved in the counseling of single parents, divorced adults, or children of divorced parents to identify useful resources. These documents represent a computer search of the ERIC database covering the period of November, 1966 through May, 1978. The materials reviewed here address the following areas of concern: problems related to divorce; effects of divorce on men, women, and children; role expectations for single parents; stages of loss experienced after marriage dissolution; appropriate role models for counselors to adopt; and social attitudes. Additionally, descriptions of exemplary programs and services for persons affected by divorce are provided. (HLM)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Adults; Annotated Bibliographies; Children; *Divorce; *Family Counseling; Interpersonal Relationship; Marital Instability; Marital Status; *One Parent Family; *Parent Child Relationship; *Social Attitudes; State of the Art Reviews
Identifiers: Information Analysis Products

ED154261 CG012410
**Remarriage Counseling: A Current Challenge.**
Cameron, Catherine
Oct 1977 10p.; Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the National Council on Family Relations (San Diego, California, October 12-15, 1977); Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: RIEOCT78
An increasing percentage of weddings today are remarriages. The urgent need for counseling in preparation for, and in the context of, remarriage deserves recognition. Yet remarriage counseling is a neglected topic at professional conventions, in research studies and among marriage and family counselors. This kind of marital relationship exhibits a unique blend of common and novel elements. Commonalities between first marriages and remarriages are obvious--for example, both may involve the interpersonal dynamics of the nuclear family. Parallels can also be drawn such as the finding that in-law problems are outnumbered by "step" and ex-spouse dilemmas. Additionally, couples in a remarriage have publicly faced relationship failure and wounds are slow to heal, and new adult-child relationships are frequently strained. However, remarried couples can bring greater self-knowledge and maturity to the new union. They may be far happier than couples in a first marriage; they may also become recidivists. The difference could lie with the perceptive marriage and family counselor who is aware of issues and sensitive to dynamics in remarriage. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Counseling Effectiveness; *Counselor Role; *Divorce; *Family Counseling; Interpersonal Relationship; *Marriage Counseling; Parent Child Relationship; Social Influences; State of the Art Reviews
Identifiers: *Remarriage Counseling

ED153140 CG012401
**Report on the Activities of the Single Parent Resource Center, 1975-1976.**
Childcare Switchboard / Single Parent Resource Center, San Francisco, Calif.
Oct 1977 16p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: RIESEP78
This report provides a model for the provision of social services to single parents. The activities the center provides include drop-in support groups, workshops on single parent issues, a single parent magazine, individual counseling and community outreach. The report briefly specifies the goals of the center and the rationale behind its activites. The center does not have the funding to carry out all the services it feels are needed by single parents. Requests from several community organizations for help in setting up their own single parent support groups have led to a different emphasis. A future goal may be for the center to concentrate its efforts on providing technical assistance, liaison and facilitator training for other groups, rather than attempting to provide all such services itself. (Author/DOW)
Descriptors: Delivery Systems; *Family Programs; Group Counseling; Human Services; Individual Needs; *One Parent Family; *Parent Role; *Peer Counseling; Program Descriptions; *Resource Centers



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ED152634 SO010748

**Montgomery County Commission for Women, 1976 Annual Report.**

Montgomery County Commission for Women, Rockville, Md.

Jan 1977 95p.; Appendices D, G-K may not reproduce clearly due to poor type density in original document

EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.

Language: ENGLISH

Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)

Journal Announcement: RIEAUG78

This annual report cites activities of the Montgomery County Commission for Women during 1976 which aimed at decreasing sex discrimination practices and serving women's social needs. The document is presented in six sections. Section I presents an overview of the counseling and information services provided by the Commission in areas such as credit, housing, health care, drug and alcohol abuse, legal services, employment, child care, child custody, and domestic law. Section II presents a directory of commission and staff members. Section III summarizes reports of the Commission's committees on economics, education, and law and legislative action. The committees' objectives were to improve the economic environment for women in Montgomery County, assist school systems in assuring non-discriminatory hiring practices, and support nondiscriminatory legislation. Section IV describes activities of the Commission staff in areas of community interaction, research, reporting, and public relations. Section V lists 1977 commission publications. Section VI, the bulk of the report, describes the background, objectives, organization, and programs of A Woman's Place (AWP), the Commission's resource and activity center. Since its creation in 1976, the AWP has handled requests for employment and career counseling for over 6,000 clients, and offered support groups and courses to 1,000 persons. In addition, commissioners and staff have given speeches and conducted workshops for over 2,000 Montgomery County residents. An appendix concludes the document. (Author/DB)

Descriptors: Alcoholism; Annual Reports; *Civil Liberties; Community Support; *Counseling Services; County Programs; Divorce; Drug Addiction; Equal Facilities; *Equal Opportunities (Jobs); *Females; Financial Support; Guidance Centers; Laws; Program Descriptions; Public Policy; *Sex Discrimination; Skill Development; Social Change; Social Influences; *Social Problems

ED151717 CG012380

**A Lawyer/Therapist Team Approach to Divorce.**

Black, Melvin; Joffe, Wendy

14 Oct 1977 18p.; Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the National Council on Family Relations (San Diego, California, October 12-15, 1977)

EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.

Language: ENGLISH

Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)

Journal Announcement: RIEAUG78

The high incidence of divorce today has surfaced the emotional/legal issues involved in the divorce process. Mental health clinicians recognize the severe emotional trauma which divorced couples experience. The interdependency of the marital relationship is severed and each member must face that loss. A continuing relationship is often required with the involvement of children, but divorcing couples frequently become stuck in the pain of the separation and do not know how to relate in their new divorced status. The advocacy position of many lawyers tends to reinforce the conflict between the couple, and results in exorbitant legal fees. Therapists and lawyers can work as a team to help make the divorce transition less expensive emotionally and financially. The counselor helps the couple communicate effectively by differentiating the emotional from the legal issues, while the lawyer acts as an arbitrator in the negotiation of the divorce settlement. Such a model is presented. (Author)

Descriptors: *Crisis Intervention; *Divorce; *Family Counseling; Family Relationship; *Interprofessional Relationship; *Intervention; *Lawyers; Models; Parent Child Relationship; Professional Services; Teamwork

ED151669 CG012269
**Counseling Couples Through Separation: A Developmental Approach.**
Levy, Terry M.; Joffe, Wendy
14 Oct 1977 22p.; Paper presented at the Annual Conference of the National Council on Family Relations (San Diego, California, October 12-15, 1977)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG78
This paper describes a three-phase developmental process which often occurs following the termination of an ongoing and intimate relationship. The phases are separation, individuation and reconnection. Each phase has a unique but interrelated matrix of psychosocial reactions, needs and potential for personal and interpersonal development. The paper includes a discussion of the dynamics of the three phases and of the role of the therapist in responding effectively to clients in each phase. The emphasis is on perceiving clients' behavior during these phases as inevitable consequences of transition, rather than definitive signs of psychpathology. Guidelines for effective therapy are discussed in terms of a therapist's previous relationship history, current emotional readiness and personal belief system. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adult Counseling; Attachment Behavior; *Counselor Role; Developmental Psychology; *Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment; *Individual Development; Interpersonal Relationship; One Parent Family; Program Descriptions; *Psychological Patterns; Psychotherapy
Identifiers: *Separation Counseling

ED150534 CG400170
**Divorce Counseling.**
Kessler, Sheila
ERIC Clearinghouse on Counseling and Personnel Services, Ann Arbor, Mich.
1977 107p.
Sponsoring Agency: National Inst. of Education (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Available from: ERIC/CAPS, 2108 School of Education Building, The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, 48109 ($5.00)
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL78
This paper offers an overview of existing services for divorcing individuals and their children, and focuses specifically on one model of divorce counseling. Emerging trends are identified as the monograph addresses the practical, financial, emotional and social services now offered in the U.S. The bulk of the document is devoted to the format, dynamics and techniques of a specific model for conducting a divorce adjustment group. The model allows unstructured time for divorcing individuals to release and discuss feelings, and describes preventive exercises which foster individual growth. A brief discussion of counseling services for children comprises the last section of the monograph. (Author/BP)
Descriptors: Adjustment (to Environment); *Children; *Divorce; *Group Counseling; *Human Services; Intervention; *Marital Instability; *Marriage Counseling; Models; State of the Art Reviews

ED131371 CG010919
**Divorce Counseling.**
Kessler, Sheila
Apr 1976 20p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Personnel and Guidance Association (Chicago, Illinois, April 11-14, 1976)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CLASSROOM MATERIAL (050)
Journal Announcement: RIEAPR77
The focus of this workshop will be on a model for conducting Divorce Adjustment Groups. Included in the model will be the purpose of the group, the goals, the selection of the members, the size and frequency and duration of the group meetings, and most importantly, the techniques used in working through the issues and dynamics of divorce. Methods of presentation will be lecture, discussion and demonstration. The model for Divorce Adjustment groups has evolved into its present form after four years of specializing in divorce counseling. Specific exercises are used to help persons gain self mastery over the dissolution process. Particular items addressed are: (1) working with children during divorce; (2) relating to friends who might feel awkward; (3) relating to the former spouse during the divorce process; (4) rules for equitable settlement of divorce issues such as child custody, property settlement etc.; (5) handling the possible anger, frustration and ambiguity of divorce; (6) setting new goals; (7) initiating new friendships; and (8) regaining emotional autonomy. The central purposes of these Divorce Adjustment Groups is to provide group support in a limbo period, provide a place to drain excess emotionality, as well as to learn skills for a healthy divorce process. (Author)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); *Divorce; *Family Counseling; *Groups; *Group Therapy; Guides; Models; Peer Relationship; Speeches; Workshops


DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

ED121412 PS008318
**Family Developmental Center: A Demonstration Project. Final Report.**
Lewis, Judith; And Others
San Francisco Family Service Agency, Calif. Family Developmental Center.
Jun 1975 148p.; For related documents, see PS 008 320-322
Sponsoring Agency: Office of Child Development (DHEW), Washington, D.C.
Report No.: OCD-CB-17
EDRS Price - MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG76
The Family Developmental Center is a program of infant day care which during its four years of operation, has provided supportive and educational services for 82 adolescent mothers and their infants in San Francisco. This report describes the organization and development of the nursery facility, with its individualized infant stimulation programs; the weekly involvement of the mothers in the center (including care of their own and other children); parent counseling and parent group meetings; and other supportive services. Mothers accepted in the program had to agree to complete high school or a vocational program. A longitudinal study was conducted with 24 babies from infancy through 24 months of age. Infants in the center appeared to be functioning within the normal range or better in a number of areas of basic developmental importance. Psychological test data on parents indicated that the adolescent mothers had somewhat below average scores on intelligence, but felt competent and capable in their maternal role. Female teachers in the center were found to be confident, dominant, and spontaneous, male teachers more empathetic and affiliative. (GO)
Descriptors: Adolescents; *Day Care Centers; *Infants; Longitudinal Studies; Lower Class Parents; One Parent Family; Parent Child Relationship; *Parent Counseling; *Parenthood Education; *Parent Participation; Program Evaluation; Questionnaires; Sex Differences; Teacher Characteristics; Teacher Evaluation; Unwed Mothers

ED119095 CG010404
**Divorce Bibliography. Partially Annotated .**
Kessler, Sheila, Comp.
Nov 1975 27p.; Materials from a workshop on "Divorce" given at Georgia State University (Atlanta, Georgia, October 18, 1975); Some parts of text may be of marginal legibility due to print quality of original
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: BIBLIOGRAPHY (131)
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL76
Included are two comprehensive bibliographies for the marriage and divorce counselor. The one on more recent books on the subject of divorce has been annotated by the author, while the list on assorted materials contains only citations. (HMV)
Descriptors: Annotated Bibliographies; *Bibliographies; *Divorce; *Family Problems; Interpersonal Relationship; *Marital Instability; *Marriage Counseling; *Resource Materials

ED112278 CG010051
**Divorce Adjustment Groups.**
Kessler, Sheila
[1975 16p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the California Personnel and Guidance Association (Los Angeles, California, February 15-17, 1975)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: PROJECT DESCRIPTION (141)
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB76
Although divorce is pervasive on the societal level, it can be an exceedingly difficult time of adjustment on an individual level. One therapeutic method for facilitating "growth" in divorce is a group experience entitled "Divorce Adjustment Groups." The goals of this group are to: (1) help individuals regain emotional autonomy; (2) mitigate the debilitating aspects of divorce; (3) have a place to safely discharge some of the emotionality of divorce; (4) develop a broader concept of divorce; (5) meet new friends in a meaningful way; and (6) learn coping mechanisms that transfer into dealing with other losses. This paper also discusses the need for, the unique dimensions of, and the process of conducting the group. (RWP)
Descriptors: *Adjustment (to Environment); Counseling Objectives; *Divorce; *Emotional Adjustment; *Group Counseling ; Program Descriptions; *Social Adjustment; Workshops



DIALOG INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

ED095453 CG009092
**Helping Mothers in Denmark: Over Two Centries of Experience.**
Wagner, Mary M.; Wagner, Marsden G.
[1974 32p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIEJAN75

In Denmark a large and complex group of social, legal, educational, health, and financial services are available to all women who are pregnant and/or have children under 2 years of age. These services are the subject of two joint reports. The first report describes the history, organization, and administration of the program and the services for pregnant women. Through the nationally organized Mothers Help centers, almost half of all women in Denmark come into contact with and receive help from the centers during their pregnancies. Services provided include maternity allowances, counseling services, educational programs, and abortion counseling. Special services are provided for single parents in the form of: (1) legal aid in connection with affiliation proceedings against the child's father; (2) extensive counseling on whether or not to interrupt the pregnancy; and (3) special maternity homes for single pregnant women. A second report describes services for women with children under 2 years of age and concludes with an analysis of the problems and future of the program. In brief, services offered mothers with children under age 2 include: (1) family planning services; (2) domestic assistance; (3) housing, financial assistance, and educational programs for single mothers; and (4) children's allowances. The authors describes some implications of these extensive health services for the United States in terms of providing for the health and well-being of pregnant women--particularity young, unwed women. (Author/PC)

Descriptors: Child Development; *Child Rearing; *Counseling Services; Family Planning; *Foreign Countries; *Health Services; One Parent Family; *Pregnancy; Program Descriptions

ED092832 CG008984
**Facilitating Transition Groups on the College Campus.**
Morris, James D.; Prescott, Mary R.
1974 12p.; Presented at the Annual Convention of the American Personnel and Guidance Association (New Orleans, Louisiana, April 1974)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150)
Journal Announcement: RIENOV74

This article presents a description of the authors' experiences in a university counseling center with therapy groups for individuals who had undergone male-female partnership failure. The impact separation and divorce have on individuals, resulting adjustment stages, and corresponding group goals are highlighted. Common concerns and feelings expressed by divorced individuals are related to changes in their perspectives and behaviors. The intent of the article is to illustrate the value of group therapy in the amelioration of divorce-related problems. (Author)

Descriptors: *Behavior Change; College Students; *Counselor Role; *Divorce; Emotional Adjustment; *Group Therapy; *Marital Status; *Marriage Counseling; Role Conflict; Speeches

ED079630 CG008031
**Runaway Youths: Families in Conflict.**
Beyer, Margaret; And Others
May 1973 16p.; Paper presented at the Eastern Psychological Association meeting, (Washington, D. C., May 3-5, 1973)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC73

The Hamden Mental Health Service staff collaborated with the police on a joint research project concerning runaway youth. The data suggest that adolescents who run away come from broken homes where disruption during preadolescence has been associated with parental separation and remarriage. These adolescents often exhibit symptoms of depression and impulsive behavior. Many adolescents run away primarily to escape from home, to experiment with their own autonomy, or to manipulate their parents into effecting changes which would make the relationship more satisfactory. Through planning, implementing, and interpreting this preliminary study, the community has benefited in the following areas: (1) operational and training procedures in the police department have been systematized and upgraded; (2) interagency cooperation has been promoted; and (3) service for adolescents and their families has been improved. (Author/LAA)

Descriptors: Adolescents; Agency Cooperation; Conflict; Consultants; Consultation Programs; *Counseling Services; Family Counseling; Family Environment; *Family Problems; Family Relationship; *Parent Child Relationship; Parent Counseling; *Police; Runaways; *Youth Problems



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